THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
h Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway and Transit Companies; the Routes between towns of Northern, Central, Southern, etc. INDIA. 1889.
Gazette Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,123—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Price.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

[redacted]G.

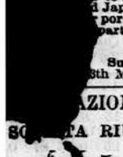
ND ORIENTAL ANY.
IME OF DEPAR- FOR EUROPE.
ptain. Friday,
kinson. 16th May.
22nd ,,
30th ,,
6th June.
13th ,,
20th ,,
27th ,,
4th July
11th ,,
18th ,,
Aug.
ilts,
engers
lisi, Mar-
ailway fare
nd names are
Bunder at 3 p.m. on
engers on board.
to the P. and O. Dockyard
on day of sailing.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd May.
5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
2955	700	P. W. Case	31st ,,

to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call ports.
particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
5th May, 1890.

AZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
TA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 7th June 1890.
For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—
CITY OF AGRA.....20th May.
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....12th June.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

NETHERLY HALL	Gavin	3,300	400 abt.	16th May

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th May.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3344	J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3351	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.
S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R. end of June or early July.
All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. Special attention paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, MacIver Line, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.
MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S
ROYAL LIME JUICE CORDIAL,
As provided for Her Majesty's use,
"Exceptionally Pure."
The above is a most Delicious Drink and Satisfier of Thirst. Just the Thing for this Weather.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.
TREACHER & Co, Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.
AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS.
Season—1890.
EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—
RELIABLE QUALITY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

PRICKLY-HEAT.
SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.
Per box.....Re. 1.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz. to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

PALATABLE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER.
THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.
Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. :—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
	53·791

"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."
The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."
It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe.
AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.
Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES
TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
ALMOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.
It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.
Per bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth-brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

THORPE AND CO.,
NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES.
JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.
THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, from 12 ans. each.
THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.
THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black, Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.
THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.
WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.
RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.
SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.
THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for pay ment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN THE

LECTURE HALL, APOLLO BUNDER,

On FRIDAY, 16th May, 1890, at 9 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Glee....."Awake, Æolian Lyre"..J. Danby
The Choir.

Bass Solo....."Shipwreck"....S. Adams
Mr. W. Waite.

Duet....."Friendship"....
Mrs. Squire and Mrs. McClaren.

Tenor Solo....."The light that shines in my Love's Eyes".....Macbeth
Mr. H. J. Harrington.

Duet....."In the dusk of the twilight".....Parker
The Misses Pilcher.

Glee....."Sweet and Low".....Barnby
The Choir.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL.

Pianoforte Solo.."March des Tambours"..Sidney Smith
Mr. F. J. Vining.

Soprano Solo....
Mrs. McClaren.

Duet....."The Sailor Sighs".....Balfe
Messrs. H. J. and A. F. Harrington.

Tenor Solo....."Anchored".....M Watson
Mr. G. B. Doherty.

Soprano Solo....."Golden Love".....Milton Wellings
Mrs. Squire.

Concertina Solo.."Pot Pourri".....Puritani
Mr. M. T. Carroll.

Glee....."Good Night, Beloved".C. Pinsuti
The Choir.

Reserved Seats, Two Rupees.
Unreserved, One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

Piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 As.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS, Re. 1.
Skates as usual.

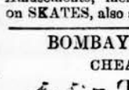
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band in attendance.

On SATURDAY, there will be full Programme of Amusements, including a WHEELBARROW RACE on SKATES, also a BOXING TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

CHEAP PASSAGE Rs. 300.



THE s. s. "DURHAM" 3,500 tons register Commander J. MATTHIAS, will sail for GENOA on or about the 20th May, 1890.

She has splendid passenger accommodation.
For Passage and further particulars. Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CHEAP PASSAGE Rs. 300.

THE s.s. "SULLAMUT" 3,800 tons register. Commander W. WEBBER, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th May, 1890.

She has splendid passenger accommodation.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE A1. S. S. "SCULPTOR," 851 tons, sails as above on THURSDAY, 22nd inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
FAZULBHOY VISRAM & Co.,
Samuel St., Mandvi.

THE s. s. "Inchulva" has arrived from AKYAB with a part CARGO of rice and is now at anchor in the Stream. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for DELIVERY orders, pay Freight and take delivery of their Cargo without delay. And unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Agents for the Master and Owners of the S. S. Inchulva.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

THE MACIVOR LINE s. s. "ETOLIA," has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, May 12, 1890. Agents.

WISE MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have not PAID their PROMISED SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested kindly to remit the amount to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

The undersigned will be glad to send a copy of the Memorial Committee's Circular to any friend of the late COLONEL WISE, to whom the Circular has by inadvertence not yet been forwarded. Subscriptions are limited to Rs. 15.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Honorary Secretary,
Wise Memorial Committee.
Lanowli, 12th May, 1890.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th May, 1890.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. APRIL 1890—2s. 6d. *contains*:—Scottish Home Rule, A.D., 1920.—A Surrey River.—Soas and Daugeters.—Cricket *v.* Golf. By Horace Hutchinson.—Animals, Painted and Sculptured. By Frank E. Beddard.—Camping in the Canadas, Tenerife. By A. Silva White.—The Transvaal and its Gold-Fields.—EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood.—The Session before Easter.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE' for March and April 1890.

THE FUNCTION OF LABOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH. By ALEXANDER PHILIP, LL.B. Edin. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. By Professor J. F. W. JOHNSTON. New Edition, Revised and brought down to date. By A. H. CHURCH, M. A. OXON. With Maps and 102 Engravings. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DR. HERMIONE. A NOVEL. By the Author of 'Lady Bluebeard,' 'Zit and Xoc.' Crown 8vo, 6s.

A THOUSAND MILES ON AN ELEPHANT IN THE SHAN STATES. By HOLT S. HALLETT, M. Inst., CE., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Hon. Member Manchester and Tyrcaside Geographical Societies. 8vo, with 8 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' *No. VII. Contains*:—Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.—Summer Sport in Nova Zembla. By Herbert Swire, R.N.—A Ride to Magnesia.—Aland—The Baltic in 1854. By the late Colonel Charles Hamely, R.M. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of HAJI TAR MAHOMED MAHOMED, carrying on business in his own name as a DEALER in grain, salt and sundry articles: an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court, on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday, the said eleventh day of June at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay.
This 13th day of May, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed, on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white.....each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... "	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac..... "	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders..... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white..... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... "	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street

TO BE LET, a large Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, now in the OCCUPATION of Pestonjee Jehangirjee Taliarkhan, Esq., Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small RESIDENCE in Hummum Street, open to the Westerly Breeze. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 275. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUM MUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NEUBERG'S NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME.....	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1.....	19 0	2 2
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Do. No. 1.....	18 0	2 0
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Do. No. 2 (ditto.).....	18 0	2 4
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CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS.....	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS.....	25 0	2 12
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NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS TAMAUNS AND JAVAS,
ALSO JUST OPENED OUT
AND
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.
HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.
Trial orders solicited.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED, —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, per month.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED by last mail, Tunes for Phœnix; Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Auephones and for Euphoniums.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU WANT crockery, cutlery, glassware, and other useful and fancy goods at cheap prices go to SHROFF BROTHERS, you will get half a Dinner Set for Rs. 16 only.

COWS IN INDIA. By E. B. J. A Useful BOOK on their Management and that of the Dairy, Butter-making, etc. Price Rs. 4. Apply to Lt.-Col. JAMES, Simla.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed, of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE.—One HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem, and one TRACER on Rs. 25 per mensem for the office of the Engineer, Ahmedabad—Dholera Ry. Survey—4 Hummum Street, Bombay.—Employment Temporary.

WANTED for a steamer.—A SECOND OFFICER with a chief's certificate. Must have unexceptional references. Apply to Messrs. W. CROWDER and Co., 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply stating pay, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited. Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET, furnished for the Season, (June to October) the large BUNGALOW, No. 17, Elphinstone Road, Poona. Apply ORR and HEERJEEBHOY, Poona.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—JUBILLE 5 and 2 £ pieces, also a STEAM LAUNCH. For particulars please Apply to BHICAJEE & SONS, Jeweller, Apollo Bunder.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully and Accurately dispensed with the purest of drugs at very Moderate Prices. A trial is solicited.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, dspartures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian Girls(if) in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W SHALLIS, Sole Agent.—Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું.
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

FOREMAN ERECTOR WANTED, salary Rs. 210 per mensem. Applications stating age, nationality and enclosing copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned by the 20th instant.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, S. M. Ry.
Hubli, 5th May, 1890.

INTERPRETER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE for a period of not less than 3 months, at a station 10 hours' Railway run from Bombay, an Interpreter speaking French, Hindustani and English. Apply stating terms with the necessary proofs of qualification, to A. B., care of this paper.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on in the name of ISMALJI SHEIKH TAYEB by ISMALJI JIWANJI MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY and SHEIKH TAYEB ABDULALLY has been DISSOLVED on Assovad Amawas, Samvat year 1945 (*i.e.* 24th day of October 1889).

ઇસમાલજી જીવણજી.
i. e. ISMALJI JIWANJI,
મહમદઅલી પીરભાઈ દા૦ ઇસમાલજી.
i.e. MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY,
by the hand of Ismalji Jiwanji.
Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming against the estate of GEORGE DRUITT, late of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton, in England, deceased, who died at Costabelle near Hyeres in France, on or about the 13th day of June 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 25th day of April 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before the 9th June, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator—Dated this 5th day of May, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

RE THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS of the above Company are required on or before the 28th May, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, at 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1890.

For the Liquidators.
S. R. MODY.
C. C. DALAL.
Managers to the Liquidators.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, supplying 94 Military [illegible] with their finest Vintage Wines.

Houses:—
PAGE AND SA...
JUSTERINI AND ...
CHRISTOPHER & C...
POMMERY AND GRE...
LANSON PERE ET FI...
PERRIER JOUET & Co ...
HEIDSEICK & Co ...
AYALA & Co. ...
ERNEST IRROY ...
RUINART PER

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10, 00	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	189
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,100	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales abapathy (Bellary)	600	500	800	40	355
Sassoon	500	500	50	60	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	615

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	475
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	15	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	25	7½	250
owraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	117
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbunga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 nom
Manook Jee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87
Morarji Joculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	965
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	433
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	765
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	42)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	10)
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nom
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	20	..	167
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety-ship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	360
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co Bhownuggar					80
City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

Two German engineers are credited with having invented a new method of locomotion. They propose to use three continuous platforms moving along the streets side by side. The lowest of these platforms is 4 inches high, and moves at a uniform speed of 5 feet per second. Any ordinary pedestrain can, they state, mount this platform from the ground without difficulty, and from this he can with equal ease step on to a second platform 6 inches higher than the first and moving twice as fast. The passenger thus acquires a speed of 10 feet per second, and, stepping on to the third platform in the same way, he is carried at a speed of 15 feet per second, or 10 miles an hour, to his destination, where he steps off in the inverse order.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Inchulwa (s), from Akyab. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Roma (s), Calcutta; and Melpomene (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Donar (s), for Ghent; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; Peninsular (s), London, &c.; and Arabia (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 1,790, daily average, 59; total of new admissions, 872.

LOST DIAMONDS.—Kessewchund Ootumchund, a broker, residing at Sheikh Memon Street, has reported having dropped two diamonds, valued at Rs. 1,000, somewhere between his residence and the Fort, on Monday last.

BURGLARY AT SERANG STREET.—Abdoolally Hyderally, residing at Serang Street, has reported that during Sunday night last his house was broken into, and property consisting of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 112, stolen therefrom.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Frere, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the accused Fazil Nur Mahomed before Mr. Richardson who had granted a warrant of arrest against him on a charge of criminal breach of trust and requested a postponement of the case with the copy of the information that had been filed by the complainant Faidalla Kaklana. The Magistrate acceded to the application, adjourning the case till the 27th instant, and released the accused in the same amount of bail, namely, Rs. 5,000.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, respecting the death of Abdool Esmail, a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, passed by Mr. Cooper on the 22nd August last. Deceased was a weak and sickly man, and was admitted into the prison hospital on four different occasions. His last admission was on the 24th February last, when he was suffering from fever and bronchitis. He gradually grew worse, and died on Monday last. The verdict was "that the death of Abdool Esmail was caused by bronchitis."

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Parel Road, respecting the death of Luximon Gunnoo, aged 18 months. Deceased was the son of a labourer, named Gunnoo Manajee, and lived with his parents on the second storey of a house on that road. On Monday last, both the father and mother went out, leaving the child asleep in their room. Shortly after they had left, the child was seen to fall out of a window, facing the street on to the public road, and died in a few minutes. The verdict was, "that the death of Luximon Gunnoo was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the second storey of a house."

DEPARTURE OF MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, C.I.E., late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, took his departure yesterday evening from the Church Gate Station by the Ahmedabad mail train, which left the Colaba Terminus at 9 p.m. for Wudwar, *en route* to the Kathiawar districts, to take up his new appointment of Political Agent in Kathiawar. As the mail train arrived at the Grant Road Station he was met by several native gentlemen who assembled to wish him good-bye, amongst whom were Messrs. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, chief accountant, Bombay Municipality, Ellappa Ballaram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ally, Rahimtoola Khairaz Nussooralla khan, barrister-at-law, and brother to the Nawab of Sacheen, and several others. Mr. Ollivant cordially shook hands with several of the gentlemen present, who in return decked him with garlands of flowers, and also handed him several bouquets of flowers. Shortly after the train steamed out of the station.

BOMBAY ALOE FIBRE.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

Letter from D. Morris, Esq., to J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B., India Office, S. W., dated Royal Gardens, Kew, 14th February.

With reference to my letter of the 21st February 1887 and subsequent correspondence on the subject of Bombay aloe fibre, I am desired by Mr. Thiselton Dyer to inform you that the specimens of plants from India, advised in your letter of the 21st ultimo, have been duly received at Kew.

2. These specimens confirm the fact that the Bombay aloe fibre of commerce is prepared from the leaves of Agave vivipara, L., an American species of agave now widely distributed throughout the sub-tropical and tropical parts of the old world, and some parts of India. From the interesting report of the Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Bombay) we gather that the fibre is extracted by certain depressed castes of natives by crude and destructive methods, and that so far no attempt has been made to cultivate the plants. They are chiefly used as hedge plants and are "nowhere at present in abundance."

3. It is evident, however, that plants exist in Bombay in sufficient quantity to supply several hundred tons of fibre received in this country. After a consideration of the facts noted below it might be found advisable to cultivate this species of agave on waste lands in Bombay entirely for the sake of its fibre; or the Sisal hemp plant (Agave rigida var). Sisalana might be introduced on a large scale. This latter yields the most valuable fibre of any derived from species of agave, and there is little doubt it would thrive equally well in India. The important fibre industry of Yucatan, created entirely within the last twenty years, is now of the annual value of about three-quarters of a million sterling. India has therefore good grounds for devoting attention to an industry which so far has established itself on a moderate scale in spite of adverse circumstances.

4. In order to test the quality of the fibre produced by Agave vivipara, when cleaned by machines similar to those in use for the preparation of Sisal hemp in Yucatan and the West Indies, a few of the broken leaves, about a foot to two feet long, taken from the larger plant received at Kew, were forwarded to the Death Fibre Machine Company, 147, Leadenhall Street, E. C. A. Sample of the fibre obtained by passing the leaves through the Death machine is forwarded herewith (marked A); while for purposes of comparison a sample of the ordinary Bombay aloe fibre as it comes into the London market direct from India, is also enclosed (marked B).

5. The great difference in quality and value between these two samples is well given in a report prepared by Messrs. Ide and Christie, a copy of which is herewith attached. The value of the machine-cleaned fibre ranges, according to length, from £25 to £30 per ton. The ordinary Bombay aloe fibre, cleaned by hand, is worth only from £5 to £12 per ton. These figures fully bear out the opinion offered in my letter of the 21st February 1887 that the Bombay aloe fibre industry was capable of being greatly improved. At the present time, there are in stock in this country a thousand tons of Bombay aloe fibre, which prepared roughly by hand will only realize about £8,000, a price that will probably hardly pay expenses. If this fibre had been cleaned by machinery and presented in the condition of the sample marked A, it would realize about £27,000 or more than three times its present value. It appears possible, therefore, without any extension of the present agave plants in Bombay, to increase to a very appreciable extent the returns on the shipment of aloe fibre from that Presidency.

6. Mr. Thiselton Dyer has little doubt that the facts herein stated will prove of considerable interest to the Government of India, and they deserve to be widely known amongst those concerned in the aloe fibre industry.

Letter from Ide and Christie, to D. Morries, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., dated 72, Mark Lane, London, E.C., 6th February 1890.

We have your favour of the 4th instant with sample of fibre extracted by Death's process from the leaves of Agave vivipara. This is an excellent fibre, of fair strength, fine colour (which, however, may change somewhat under continued exposure to the air), and were it three times as long, would be worth £30 per ton to-day in London; if twice as long £27; and as it is, it may be valued at £25.

The ordinary "Bombay aloe" of commerce, presents a very different appearance to your specimen, as perhaps samples in your museum may show. Its value to-day is—good £12, common £5 per ton.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be doing me and the other European inhabitants of the Powder Works a great favor if you would kindly, through the medium of your paper, bring to the notice of the right authorities (whoever they be) the great danger we, the above-mentioned, are subjected to. Close by the side of the European houses scattered about the Powder Works, several chawls have lately sprung up, and in the course of a very few months become veritable breeding-houses of diseases of all sorts. In a chawl next to my house, there have been cases of cholera and small-pox. Only last Sunday a lad died of the latter disease, and now there are two more of the natives laid up with the same complaint. I have remonstrated with them, but they flatly refuse to send the two cases to hospital. A couple of days back the two unfortunate individuals had an airing and a hot-water bath just outside my window, to ripen, so they tell me, the small-pox. A neighbour of mine has written to the police, but up to now no notice has been taken of the complaint. There are several children in the Powder Works, and unless some steps be taken to remove the two cases, something serious, I have no doubt, will yet happen.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. WILLMER.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE HINDU RIOT CASE AT BELGAUM.

Mr. Branson, with Mr. Maneksha, appeared yesterday before their lordships, and applied for a transfer of the important case known as the Belgaum Hindu Riot Case, from the court of the First-Class Magistrate, Mr. Anding, to some other court, on the ground that the magistrate had committed several irregularities in the trial of the case.

The case has arisen out of a riot that took place in Belgaum on the last *Runggpanchmi* day, owing to several low-caste Hindoos having assumed the various disguises of lions, tigers and bears, such as the Mahomedans usually assume during the Mohurrum. This was disapproved of by the Mahomedans, who applied to the district magistrate to prohibit the Hindoo procession. But the magistrate thought such a step was not necessary. The procession was held, and resulted in a riot, in the course of which three Mahomedans were killed and about a dozen badly wounded.

The High Court admitted the petition and suit for the record and procedings. Their lordships called upon the magistrate, Mr. Anding, to make a report as to the allegation contained in the petition about several irregularities said to have been committed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Ascension Day, Thursday, May 15.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion with short Sermon. Hymns 147, 150, and 317.
The offertory for church expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Agra, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock.
Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.
The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF LEPROSY

WE referred yesterday to a report by Dr. Heidenstam, chief medical officer of Cyprus, in which a strong opinion is expressed in favour of the theory that leprosy is contagious. The report has recently been issued as a parliamentary paper. As to the date at which leprosy was first observed there are no reliable records, but local tradition is to the effect that it was brought into the island about three hundred years ago by pilgrims from Palestine, who established themselves in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Trooditissa. The natives believe that the disease is transmitted by inheritance; but Dr. Heidenstam, after a very careful investigation of the disease as it occurs in the sparse population of the island, an investigation of almost every individual case that has come under his notice, has arrived at the conclusion that the disease is "simply and solely due to the inoculation of the virus of a person affected into another up to that time free." He has met with many cases where, in his opinion, no other explanation can be accepted. Several of the cases quoted are certainly most remarkable. When about 55 years of age D. who lived with his wife in a village where there had been no case of leprosy, and whose family history was entirely free from any suspicion of leprosy, took as his servant M. a man from a village notably infected with leprosy. After a year or two M. began to show signs of leprosy, but remained in D.'s home, and was carefully tended for some years by D.'s wife. First D.'s wife and then D. himself began to show unmistakable signs of leprosy. No other case occurred in their village, and their children, who had been sent away for education before M.'s arrival, have not suffered. Another man, M. of N., whose father, mother and relatives were perfectly healthy, with no history of leprosy, left his native village and went to K., "where he contracted the disease." He returned home, but the peasants of the village remonstrated with his father, who housed him in a garden, where he ministered to his son's wants. The son was eventually admitted into the leper asylum, and two years after his father also sought admission, a decided leper. Only those two in the family suffered. It is a curious fact that the Moslems suffer much less than the Christians; in the Leper Asylum, out of sixty-one cases three only are Moslems. "This minority in the Turkish element can," in Dr. Heidenstam's opinion, "only be accounted for by the fact that a Turk avoids a leper as he would a mad dog." As to these three leprous Moslems, the history of one, who was a renegade, could not be traced; another, Y., was the intimate friend of a leper from Paphos; Y. was the only member of his family affected. The history of the third Moslem is most interesting: "His father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, as well as six brothers, the eldest 30 and the youngest four, were all perfectly healthy, and there was no other case in the village. He cohabited with a Christian woman, who after some time became a leper, and was ultimately brought to the leper farm, where a few years after he followed." The mode of spread of leprosy through the island teaches, in Dr. Heidenstam's opinion the same lesson; with a few exceptions in which the villages were affected previous to the present century, and the history is very vague in every village, "the arrival of the first leper in the village is easily ascertained, and the progress of the affection clearly defined." As an example he mentions Marathovouno, a village now notorious for the number of cases of leprosy. Up to a date about seventy years ago this village had been quite free from leprosy. At that time a native of the village who had developed leprosy at Paphos returned home: the villagers with one exception shunned him; this exception was an old friend Yacomo. This man died a decided leper; he had no children after the disease declared itself, but the subsequent cases are all traced back to his family or relations. Several other parellel cases are given, and as a contrast the history of the village of Augastina is related. Early in the present century a leper arrived at the village; he was refused admission, but permitted to live in a cave at some distance, where food was sent to him, and were he died at an advanced age. No case had occurred since that time in the village. Towards the end of the last century most of the lepers in the island had spontaneously congregated on a piece of ground conveniently placed for begging, just outside the gate of Famagusta. The Pasha, disliking their presence so near his capital, ordered them all to "be made away with." A wealthy and benevolent dragoman, however, took pity on them, and obtained leave to locate them on a farm near Nicosia, which he offered as a free gift. Upon this farm the majority of the lepers in the island have ever since dwelt. In 1889 there were 63 lepers on the farm, the total number in the island being probably under 100. Since the occupation of the island in 1878 the Government has built stone houses for the lepers on the farm, and have made a small allowance of bread and money. This has had the desired effect of preventing the lepers from leaving the farm and roaming about the island on begging expeditions, and to this wise action may fairly be attributed the considerable diminution in the number of lepers in the island which Dr. Heidenstam shows has taken place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain A A Fife, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Melpomene, 1,936 tons, Captain G Vallushnig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Inchulwa, 1,453 tons, Captain G Hanebery, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Akyab, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Hajee Tar Mahomed Sallay Mahomed and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A Foulkes, Mr G Fletcher, Mrs and Miss Bapty, Lieut W M Southey, Lt A L G Jacob, Mr K V Bacon, and seventy deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Martyn, Vety-Surgeon Retser, Mr Retham, Mr Moneriff, Mr and Mrs George, Mr Bhogwanda, and 555 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain James Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Moncrieff and two children, Mrs Cook, Mr G R C Williams, Mr Price, Miss Buchanan, Mrs Logan and child, Mr F Melvin, Mr Bennitt, Mr and Mrs T Ker, 2 infants and 3 children, Mrs Mackee, Colonel Cherry, Colonel Barnett, Mrs Clibborn and four children.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1890.

The following notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

West Coast of India.

Information has been received from the Acting Commissioner of Customs that the annual removal of buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla for the south-west monsoon will take place after the 15th instant.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government t

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Agra	2133	Grieve	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, C. Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Malacca	...	.....	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Drachenfels	...	.....	D	Glade & Co
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennies	F	Mackintosh & Co.
,, John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
,, Londonderry	1565	Arthur	K	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Longstone	1149	Thompson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sullamat	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bryn Glass	1503	Bethel	N	.....
,, Elton	1745	Newcomb	O	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Huzara	1537	Campbell	Q	B I S N Co.
,, Taif	878	Shumacker	..	Hajee Cassum.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Kaveri	.....	.....		Shepherd & Co.
,, Karagola	597	Tice	..	B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W&A Graham & Co
,, Arabia	2313	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, Teheran	1670	Sams	3	P & O S N Co.
,, Orion	183	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Inchulwa (s)	Hanebery	Akyab, April 25.
13	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Roma (s)	Fife	Calcutta, April 23.
	Melpomene (s)	Vallushnig	Trieste, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Donar (s)	Kuhn	Ghent.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	[illegible]
	Peninsular (s)	Wyatt	London, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Leodiana, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Loch el, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Sullamut, for Liverpool.
,, Durham, for Genoa.
,, Longstone, for Hull.

The steamer Karagola, Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
8	Chindwara's	Smith ..... Bombay, April 17.
	Main ship	Truebridge.. London, Jan 29.
	Wynnstay ship	McBoyde .. New York, Jan 25.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
9	Commillas	Negapatam.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 10.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr C W F Segers, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr W C G Barckley, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Pierce, Assist Supt, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr H A Kirk, Supt, class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P W D.

Mr A E Rose, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twelve months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut A B Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut-Col P W Smith, GLI (Bengal) Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr A D Collis, Insp of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr Egerton on three months' privilege leave.

Chief Commissioner is pleased to license the Rev F Ashcroft, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to solemnize marriages in the District of Ajmere-Merwara and to authorize him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in that District.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr A Smythies, Offg Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, Mr E E Fernandez, Depy Director of the Forest School, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Instructor at the School, in addition to his own duties.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Siddons and Babu Tara Chand Mokerji, respectively made over and received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr F Reilly, Ex Engr, 4th grade, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for six months, in extension of the twenty-four months' furlough already granted to him.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr F J Ivens, District Locomotive Supt in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt, State Railways, is granted furlough for one year with the usual subsidiary leave.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Pearse, Lieut-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Matheran.

MAY 12.

Peile, Major, Bo, P W O, on furlough, from Poona.
Kennedy, Col, Ms, A C G, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.
Bayley, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kotah.

MAY 13.

Steele, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from Mahableshwar.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Belooch Bn, on duty, from Poona.
Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Betham, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Regt Bo Infy, on medical certificate, from Quetta.
Betser, Vety-Surgn, A V D, on leave, from Multan.
Findlay, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Meerut.
Southey, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Bo L I, on duty, from Poona.
Allason, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Larpent, Major, Bengal, Connaught Rangers, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Moberly, Col, Bo, M A Dept, on leave, to England.

MAY 12.

Lugard, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 13.

Barnett, Col, Ms, 4th Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Kennedy, Col, Ms, A C G, on leave, to England.
Findlay, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Larpent, Major, Bengal, The Connaught Rangers, on leave, to England.
Peile, Major, Bo, (P W O) on furlough, to England.
Allason, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, to England.
Bayley, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, from service, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 1.

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 21st and 25th March, 1890, were received in the Adjutant General's Offices on the 17th April 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is p

DR. F. [illegible]ERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON,

RAMPART ROW AND MALABAR HILL,

will visit Mhow from the 9th to the 18th inst.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.- LD.,
and can be supplied at the same price,
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION TO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

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FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London, and remitted direct if required.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

4 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 cases white shirtings.
8 cases white embroidered muslin.
2 cases colored prints.
5 bales grey chorles.
2 bales grey shirtings.
30 cases olives.
50 cases whisky, sherry wine, claret, &c.
1 gold double-case detached winding watch.
1 old grand piano patent repeater, by J. G. Dorinz & Co.
On account of the concerned—
M 752 M 21-27—7 cases coloured beads.
210 dozen galvanized buckets.
4 casks wheel grease.
A quantity of mill stores, such as brushes, picking bands, bobbins, rubber beltings, leather beltings, crucibles, buffalo and leather pickers, sizing soap, loom springs boiler composition, shuttles, saws, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street opp site the Old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, large size pier glasses, table lamps, almirah, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Major H. DANIELL, proceeded to Europe, and other gentlemen.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong second-hand four-seated open carriage, suitable for single or pair.
1 strong good pony, recently been ridden by a lady, now going House.
1 strong chestnut Arab horse 14-1½ quiet to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 21 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then in two separate lots of 651 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,302 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by a public road, called Apollo Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the south by a public lane called Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 361 and 362 of 1890 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 12th June, next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the following valuable landed properties.—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Nagdevi Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, certaining by admeasurement 291 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 7,175, New Survey No. 2,055, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 257 and Street No. 236 to 248 and 93 to 95, Nagdeivi Road, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the Nagdevi Cross Street or Chipi Gully, on the south by the house of Khoja Nansoy Parpia, on the east by the Nagdevi Road, and on the west by the house of Memon Jaffer Talub,

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane Mahomed Khan Street, or old Nagpada, commonly called Chunam Kiln Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B. No. 3171, Street No. 40 and 42, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the house of Tar Mahomed Suleiman, or on the north by a passage, or on the south by the said Chunam Kiln, 2nd Lane or Utari Moholla, aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward F. No. 2614, Street No. 136 to 138, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 4, on the south by the house of Hajee Hassan Peer Mahomed, on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

LOT NO. 4

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1-9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under ward B., No. 2615, Street, Nos. 140 to 142, and bounded on the north by the house of Jaffer Suleiman, on the south by the Lot No. 3, on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 brand-new Madras-built miniature brougham in very good order.

1 photographic camera 8 + 10, with "Horn and Torenthaite's lense and 1 cabinet-size lense with Sand's paten shutters.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 300 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Rungildass Bhookhundass,

300 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20s Ring grand reeling.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Abjee Sawjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., at the bungalow of Mr. Kessowji Toolsidass, opposite Sir Mungaldas's bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road, the whole of his valuable open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size gilt pier glasses, 1, 2, 5 and 12 light argand lamps, by Tucker and Nash, vase lamps, wall bracket and argand lamps, carpets, two first-rate large size fire and burglar proof iron safes, one by Carl Kestner, and the other by John Leah, Birmingham, a handsome English-built open phaeton, a handsome glass-fronted brougham by Hill and Sons, a handsome mail phaeton, large beam scales, by Williams, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF TWO BLOCKS OF THE BUILDING IN APOLLO STREET, KNOWN AS MARKER'S BUILDING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and on account of the concerned—

The whole of the building materials loose as well as standing above the level of the plinth and paving of the ground floor of the two buildings recently damaged by fire, situate in Apollo Street, Fort, formerly the property of Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Esq., and occupied at the time of the fire by Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co. and Ismaljee Curreemjee, on the ground floor and including the out-houses in the passage at the rear, and all materials lying thereon, but not including the standing compound wall in the rear.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down to his name, and the materials must be removed within a month from the day of sale.

SALE OF JORIA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the warehouse of Custoorchund Tarachund, in Bhaya Lane, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Doongersey Gangjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who has purchased the same in the name of Kesowram Ramnand—

39 buttas Joria cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Kalee Chowkee, Chinchpoogly, the handsome blackwood, household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand pianoforte in very good order, a rubber-wheeled tricycle in good order, very little used, Singer's sewing machines on stand, &c., the property of Mr. D. MacCubbin.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

THE price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday at 47½d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours at £76½, and 11-16 up in 4½ per cents. at £78½. The Indian Council alloted five lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 5 31-32d., which is 1-16d. higher than the extreme rate obtained for the extra Bills on Friday and 15 32d. above the regular allotments last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India at 60 days' sight to 1s. 6d. Consols remained at 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108½. Money was apparently less easy in London, the market rates of discount having been advanced by ⅛ both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 2⅛ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton. higher, at £58. Coal Freight from Cardiff was 1s. higher, at 15s. per ton. Paris quotations come unaltered.

In General Produce, Wheat was quiet but steady, No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool being quoted ½ per cental lower at 7s. 1½d. Ex. Quay; but spot White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 10d. Ex. Quay. Reuter, after a long interval, quotes Bombay Linseed on the spot at 42s. 6d., and to arrive at 42s. per quarter, Ex. Quay. Rapeseed was unaltered at 52s. for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. 6d. for Yellow Cawnpore, to arrive, Ex. Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, all round, last evening, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. having been established in ready Mid.-American at 6½d. per lb., and in "Fine" and "Fully Good" Broach, at 6d. and 5 9-16d. per lb., respectively; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions from May to August-September, and 3-64d. up for September-October deliveries, the rate for the latter being now 6 9-64d. The total Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, Friday's quotations of 12 cents. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 11·95 cents. for August Futures continued to rule yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the previous two seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	2,000	1,600	5,100
Two days' do.	3,000	3,900	9,000
Since 1st Sept.	1889. 5,671,000	5,433,100	5,301,000

Here, Cotton has remained quiet in tone, with a very moderate business passing, and prices generally unchanged. Under 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands to-day, consisting, for the most part, of Barsee, at Rs. 218-20; Bhownugger, at Rs. 204-22½; Dhollera, at Rs. 220; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210; together with smaller parcels of Untnee, at Rs. 188; Akote, at Rs. 203; and Akola, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but with no perceptible expansion in the demand from exporters to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired, while yesterday's prices have been quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous quotations, at which the market remains steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	23,541 bales.
Wheat	129,848 cwts.
Linseed	32,150 ,,
Rapeseed	6,669 ,,
Gingelly	3,619 ,,
Poppy Seed	11,546 ,,
Groundnuts	1,523 ,,
Castor Seed	5,785 ,,

FREIGHTS are a little steadier, and with more speculative takers about. The "Sullamut" (s), ready in port, has been berthed for Liverpool at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds, and 19s. for Cotton; and the "Iran" (s) for late May loading for the same destination at 18s. 3d. to 19s. per ton. The "Durham" (s) has been berthed for Genoa at 18s. 3d. per ton; and the "Winnington Hall" (s), for early June, to Dunkirk at the same rate; but the "India" (s) and "Huzara" (s) filled up for Antwerp at 19s. for Linseed and 19s. 3d. for Poppy.

EXCHANGE opened very firm this morning, and an advance of 1-32d. was soon established for Bank remittance. This afternoon, however, there was a slightly quieter feeling, and at the close 1s. 6 1-16d. could still be obtained for three months' sight Credits. Forward Bank Demand was placed at 1s. 5⅞d. for September to December delivery; and a transaction was reported between Banks in three months' sight francs, at 1·90. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 6 1-16d. to 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·89¾ to 1·90	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been drooping again to-day, and a further decline of 1-16 per cent. has been established both for Money and Account, the closing rates for Four per cents. having been 103¼ for cash, and 103 5-16 for the next and June settlements. For 4½ per cents. 105 is now the nominal rate.

SHARES continue without animation, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Hindustan Cotton Mill Shares; a decline of Rs. 10 in Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Indian Manufacturing; an advance of Rs. 5 in Mercantile Press; and a fall of Rs. 4½ on New Indian, at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras.—Penang Cable interrupted.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Elephant Point.—Penang Cable interrupted.

The Teheran-Amoor route is the only one now open for traffic to China, Japan, the Straits and Australia.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mail for Jeddah and Suakim leaves Suez on morning of 16th, touching first at Jeddah.

Notice will be given for other mails.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	12	42	...	54
Suez	13	2	15	...	51

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	48	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	33	...	3
,, Madras	...	40	...	4

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

10 p.m.	82·2

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	86·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKITT—May 9, at Lucknow, the wife of W R Burkitt, C S, of a daughter.

GLADSTONE—May 4, at Woodstock, Simla, the wife of Mr C E Gladstone, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RUNDLETT—TONNOO—May 1, at St. Stephen's Church Bar illy, by the Rev H Colebridge-Spring, James H St. Clair Rundlett, Traffic Department, Jamalpur, to Emmeline Augusta, third daughter of F T R Tonndorf, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890.

As the silver question is to be settled for the present at Washington and not in the House of Commons, only an academic interest attaches to the discussion on Mr. Samuel Smith's bimetallic motion in the House of Commons last month. The three most noteworthy speeches were those of Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Goschen. It must have been disappointing to many who heard it to find that the author of "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" contributed little to the discussion beyond a dexterous attempt to sit upon the fence between monometallism and bimetallism. Yet it would be difficult for a Chancellor of the Exchequer of Mr. Goschen's standing to say anything upon such a subject that was not worth hearing. Mr. Goschen's speech has the greater chance of making an impression upon public opinion from the fact that he carefully avoided going deeply into the question. There is something of commonplace in his observations upon the enormous advantage of producing certainty in the commercial transactions between India and England. Yet some service is done by those who bring such a discussion as this down to the level of the commonplace. Again, Mr. Goschen's contention that it is better to have two metals serving currency purposes in the world than to have one, counts for something when it comes from a financier whom the monometallists have always claimed upon their side. Nor will the monometallists get much out of Mr. Goschen's dictum that the available stock of gold is too small for the requirements of trade—a dictum which seems to have been provoked by Sir Lyon Playfair's somewhat cynical challenge to prove what scarcity or abundance of gold might mean. There is scarcity surely whenever on the withdrawal of a moderate amount of gold from the country a panic or anything like it sets in in monetary circles; and Sir Lyon Playfair is arguing more after the manner of a professor than of a financier when he tries to put this difficulty in the way of his opponents. The Indian part of the question met with due consideration, and much that was said on that point is interesting to us. Sir William Harcourt's triumphant endorsement of the famous Treasury Minute of 1886, in which Lord Dufferin's Government were told that all they had to do was to economise, was characteristic of the gentleman whom Mr. Gladstone once oddly enough thought fit to be a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen, of course, differed entirely upon this point from his predecessor. From Sir John Lubbock we should have expected a better argument than that India itself is no worse off for the loss in exchange than she would have been if an amount corresponding to that loss had been taken off her taxation. "If the Indian Government received less," he said, "it was because the Indian tax-payer paid less." Looked at as an argument or as a statement of fact this is equally extraordinary. The truth is that while the tax-payer has to pay more to the Government, the Government is not richer for the extra taxation. To put the matter in its most concrete shape, if the Government had not lost a gradually increasing number of crores with the fall of every penny in the rupee, it would not have been necessary to put an additional twenty-five per cent. upon the salt duty, and it would have been possible either to reduce the rate of the income-tax or to lighten its incidence. Mr. Arthur Balfour spoke well from the stand-point of a careful inquirer into the theory of the currency, candidly confessing that though he had not sufficient acquaintance with financial details to give an opinion that was worth much, still the commercial history of the world showed that in almost every question practical men ultimately came round to the side of the theoretical men. This, when due deduction has been made on account of the liberal contributions of the theorists to the waste-paper baskets of the world, is true enough. But we fear that Mr Balfour's theory of the stimulation of Indian industry by the low price of silver needs a good deal of correction at the hands of practical men. His way of stating the case is that though the fall in silver has stimulated Indian manufactures, and so has done harm to Lancashire, it has not done unmixed good to India, because the stimulation has been only temporary. If we complete Mr. Balfour's argument by piecing on to it an argument employed on the same side, earlier in the debate, it explains the present depression of the Bombay mill industry as an inevitable consequence of the rise in exchange. We are, in a word, according to this theory, paying for the prosperity that came to us when the rate was low by the adversity that has come upon us through the rate having risen. The argument will do well enough for a man of theory who repudiates all knowledge of detail; but we must put Mr. Balfour in evidence against himself, and quote against him his own excellent observation "that for every great economic change a very large number of diverse, separate, and independent forces are responsible." There has been much in the conditions under which the industry has been carried on for many months past—the high price of cotton, the sluggishness in the China market, and the stringency of the money market in India—which will explain the present state of the Indian mill industry, without assigning to a rise in silver which only became marked less than six months ago, a predominating place amongst the factors working to our detriment. Mr. Goschen, however, seems to have agreed with Mr. Balfour's diagnosis of the situation in India, although he was at issue with him in regard to the means which should be employed for altering it. "Assuming," he said, "that the divergence between gold and silver acts as an artificial bounty upon Indian manufactures, ought we to take steps which might throw backward the industrial movement that has taken place in India?" The argument is not wanting in consideration for Indian interests, but it is remarkable that no one who has spoken on behalf of India has thought it necessary to raise it before. Marked bimetallist tendencies have grown up in and around the Government of India, and no one in that quarter at all events has sought for consolation in our currency troubles in the assurance that out of them was certainly growing an industrial prosperity which could only have arisen under a régime of low exchange. Mr. Balfour, who assigned to fixed capital an important part amongst the factors of production, can scarcely have considered how large an addition is made to the cost of mill machinery when it has to be paid for by a depreciated rupee. Here then surely is no artificial bounty; and whatever may be the case in regard to other factors it would be much easier to fit out a mill with a rupee verging on eighteen pence than it was when the price was twopence lower. One thing that low exchange has done to the detriment of our mill industry is that it has all but entirely prevented English capitalists, who find it difficult to get four per cent. on good mortgages at home, from lending money on Indian mills at six or seven. This has scarcely been a "bounty" on Indian industries, no matter how wide an interpretation Mr. Balfour may put upon the phrase.

LORD HARRIS has had brought to his notice a controversy which gave much trouble to his predecessor in the memorial from the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, a portion of which we print elsewhere. It is a peculiarity of this particular temperance organisation that it does not claim to be the uncompromising champion of cold water, but that it looks kindly upon toddy, and stands up for the right of the ryot to drink as much of that beverage as he may require without undue official hindrance. It is an essential part of their case that toddy is an innocuous and even a wholesome drink. It is weaker than beer, but for all that it is taxed, strength for strength, three times as heavily as beer is taxed in England. It is difficult, however, to find even in regard to toddy a single important proposition which the Abkari Department and its critics will hold in common. The Government have never admitted that toddy is the innocent beverage which its champions declare it to be, and a good deal of pains have been taken to show that it is not quite as difficult to get drunk upon it as it is sometimes said to be. The Government theory is not only that toddy easily lends itself to the purposes of surreptitious distillation, but that within a few hours after having been drawn it is practically an intoxicant, and it has been alleged that drunkenness is by no means absent from toddy-shops in Surat and elsewhere. We cannot undertake to decide between the two theories, though some weight should be given to the fact that a society avowedly started in the interests of temperance and numbering not a few native gentlemen of character and influence in its ranks has taken toddy under its protection. Whether its intoxicating qualities be great or small, it is at the worst the least of two evils, and any policy which put obstacles in the way of its consumption and at the same time facilitated the distribution of the more highly alcoholised liquor would be a bad policy. That the Abkari rules do make it difficult for people in country districts to obtain toddy cannot be disputed. Government admit that, but they plead in justification that without these rules the tendency to illicit distillation would be unchecked. As to illicit distillation it may fairly be pointed out that in recent experience this has resulted not from any relaxation of the restrictions upon raw toddy, but from the action of Government themselves in forcing up the price of liquor to a point at which people were driven to irregular methods of obtaining it, and at which it was no longer to the interest of the liquor farmers to co-operate in the detection of smuggling and illicit distillation. The eighteen months' experience of the percentage system which came to an end last August is admitted by Government themselves to have led to disastrous results, the disaster taking the form of a revival of smuggling and illicit distillation on an alarming scale. The fourteen offences of 1887-88, in the Kolaba District, suddenly rose to ninety-three in 1888-89, and Government candidly acknowledged that they themselves were the authors of the mischief in introducing the unfortunate percentage system. Nothing that has happened has done more to create a doubt as to the necessity of an elaborate system of checks upon the consumption of raw toddy than the unhappy experience of last year. It suggests at the least a belief that the danger of illicit distillation arises not out of a reasonable liberty in procuring fresh toddy, but out of the often unreasonable and impracticable attempts on the part of Government to control the liquor department of its Abkari system. The memorial which the Association have sent in is a long one, but it is carefully drawn up, and its propositions are stated with reasonableness and moderation. There is certainly much in it that demands an answer, and we hope that Government will not be deterred by a too confident belief that they have "crushed" Mr. Caine from paying to it the attention that is certainly its due.

A TELEGRAM was received from London yesterday which, in the interests of the Uncovenanted Service in India, we should be very glad to be in a position to contradict. Our information, which comes from the best source, is that the Committee of the Uncovenanted Association are of opinion that a full investigation of their claims would be impossible during the present Session, and that they are therefore considering the advisability of asking for a postponement of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee until the autumn, in the event of an autumn Session of Parliament being held, or in the contrary case until next spring. With all respect to the judgment of those who are on the spot, we regard the view taken by the Committee as a most unfortunate one. It has all along seemed to be the strongest point in their position that all they needed in order to win their case was the opportunity of letting Parliament know what their claims are, and what are the facts upon which they are based. Everything it was understood, was on their side, except the reluctance of Parliament and of the India Office to give them their opportunity. So far as we know, the obstacles to an early enquiry do not come from the Government. It was distinctly stated at the time the concession of an enquiry was announced that the Government intended nominating a Committee soon after Easter, and the official announcement of the willingness of Government to pay the expenses of officials going from India to give evidence before the Committee indicated a willingness to facilitate inquiry which seems to rebuke whatever dilatory disposition may be shown in other quarters. The effect upon public opinion of any unnecessary delay would be lamentable if the Uncovenanted Committee were responsible for it. The impression would be created that the case which the service have all this time seemed to be so anxious to present is not quite so strong as it has hitherto been proclaimed to be. We in India know that that would be an unfair and an inaccurate inference. But in a case of this kind it is necessary not only to be strong, but to seem strong, and next to having a good case the most important thing for the service at this moment is that the public should have no excuse for doubting the validity of the claims which have been put forward on their behalf. The Committee should not forget, either, that such an opportunity as has been offered to them is not to be used or hung up entirely at their choice. The India Office is certainly not more anxious for an enquiry than the Committee, and it is just possible that the offer might lapse if there were any marked want of alacrity in making use of it; and however this may be it would be worth while for the service to remember that a dissolution of Parliament would put an end to an enquiry already commenced, and would release the present Government, even if they came back to office, of the promise made to Mr. H. S. King three months ago. The time has come when those whom the London Committee represent should bring pressure to bear upon them in order that their interests may be no longer endangered by delay. We would suggest that the members of the service in India should at once concert measures for communicating to the Committee their strong desire that the enquiry should be commenced as early as possible. Whether the obstacles to an early assembly of the Parliamentary Committee proceed from the India Office or from the London Committee, a strong representation from India now would be timely and might do good.

AN effort is being made to raise subscriptions for a memorial to Colonel Wise, our late Commissioner of Police. Colonel Wise was not very long in Bombay itself, but none who came in contact with him could fail to recognise his sterling qualities, both as an officer and as a man. Though a strict disciplinarian, his consideration and courtesy towards his subordinates and all who had to meet him on business formed not the least estimable feature in his character, and we trust that the movement to raise a memorial will be successful. An advertisement on the subject will be found in another column.

THE idea of holding the Civil Service Cup in the autumn, in order to anticipate the Calcutta pony races, has been abandoned, and the race will continue to be run as heretofore at Lucknow in the spring. The terms of the race have, however, been altered. Briefly, the chances are that it will be open to country-breds of 14 hands, and other classes 13-3 and under, while English and Australian ponies will carry 4lbs. extra on the allotted weight; previous winners of the cup to carry 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. These terms are sure to attract a large field, while the assimilation of heights and apportioned weights place the cup on an entirely different footing from any pony race in the Calcutta prospectus.

THE *Indian Engineering*, in commenting upon the Indian Factory Bill, says:—In England eight or nine hours work means eight or nine hours of continuous full-power toil, relieved only by a short interval for dinner. In India it means leisurely, half-hearted and half-handed labor, relieved every now and again, pretty much at pleasure, by interludes of hubble-bubble smoking, gossipping, flaneuring; and holidays break in upon it to an extent covering at least three months out of twelve; usually more. Indian workmen and workwomen accustomed to the laxity and indulgences of an Indian factory would consider the strict discipline of an English one "slavery" indeed. As things stand, the women employed work cheerfully and comfortably. If the Factory Act is revised as contemplated, the result will be that mill managers will be obliged to substitute male labor for female; and there will ensue reduction in family earnings and family ability to maintain its present standard of comfortable living.

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the twelve months ending the 31st March last, show an increase in the value of the exports to foreign countries, amounting to about six and a half crore of rupees. More than half of this is due to an increased export of raw cotton, and the remainder chiefly to improved jute prices and increased export of rape and gingelly seed. The total of imports remained practically stationary, a large increase under the head of metals being balanced by an equally large decrease under yarns and textile fabrics.

RAJA MURLI MOHOHUR, Bahadur, a cultured noble representing an old Hindu family here, is about to embark on a novel experiment in Hyderabad. He proposes opening a club in the city on the lines of that at Hurlingham. Outside the grounds there will be arrangements for all sorts of fashionable outdoor games, and within will be found all the comforts of a first-class club. Should the experiment succeed, it is considered the Nizam Club will be doomed.

BALKISHEN DASS, the Hyderabadi sowcar, who was convicted last week of using a forged document, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of one lakh, is to be released on bail in two lakhs, pending his filing an appeal within one month. No appeal, however, has yet been filed, and it is seven days since he was convicted. A deputation of sowcars waited upon the Minister, a few days ago, and urged His Excellency to exercise the prerogative vested in him and pardon the man. Another deputation waited on the Minister a day or so ago, praying that the ordinary laws of the land be suspended in favour of Balkishen and a commission appointed to inquire into the legality of the sentence passed on him.

WHY should novelists and playwrights rack their brains for complicated stories when the police-courts are capable of furnishing them with abundance of such material all ready to their hand? asks a home paper. Take the case of Sergeant William John Jones, who has been charging his wife with bigamy in Plymouth Police-court. Sergeant Jones affirmed that his partner had married him without disclosing the circumstance that she was already wedded to one Smallwood. Mrs. Jones replied that she was emboldened to take the step by the fact that Smallwood had abandoned her years before, and for aught she then knew was no longer in the category of living men. Of course this fact would not prevent Sergeant Jones's marriage being invalidated if Smallwood could be found; and Smallwood was found. The two husbands, if the slight inaccuracy in the description may be pardoned, were even alleged to have been "laying their heads together," and this, not with a view on the part of Smallwood to resume his marital rights, but simply for the purpose of obliging his friend Jones. So matters stood when the Court was startled by the sudden apparition of another Mrs. Smallwood, claiming prior rights in Sergeant Jones's obliging friend, who had, as she swore, married and then deserted her twenty-seven years ago. To give as it were a finishing touch to this imbroglio it was stated that the real Mrs. Smallwood, believing herself a widow, had quite recently married a gentleman of the name of Gray. The net result of this highly complex position of affairs was that Mrs. Jones was pronounced to be lawfully married to Jones, who was declared by the chairman on the Bench to "carry under his uniform the heart of a scoundrel," while his fellow conspirator, Smallwood, was then and there arrested

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD ALCESTER.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Lord Alcester, whilst proceeding along Piccadilly to-day was knocked down by an omnibus and run over.

When picked up it was found that his lordship had sustained fractures to three of his ribs and other minor injuries.

The gallant admiral's condition, however, fortunately gives no cause for grave anxiety.

EMIN PASHA'S NEW EXPEDITION.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 13.

Emin Pasha's caravan has met with a serious check on its way into the interior.

The expedition had only proceeded five days' march from the coast, when fully a quarter of the entire staff of porters who had taken service with him deserted in a body.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FACTORY LEGISLATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR NATIVE STATES.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Lord Cross, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that the policy of the Government in India was to interfere as little as possible in the national affairs of Native States while their rulers govern justly, but his lordship said he would communicate with the Government of India with a view to the latter advising Native States in which there were factories working to follow the factory legislation of British India.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

A debate took place to-day in the Reichstag on the Colonial policy of Germany.

General Von Caprivi said, it was impossible for Germany to go back without a loss of honour and money. She had no intention, he said, of encroaching on the British sphere in East Africa, and was determined to proceed in harmony with England.

Emin Pasha's mission, he said, was merely to enter into friendly relations with the tribes in the Interior, and to make an estimate for the establishment of fortified stations.

MAJOR BUCHANAN SCOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

Major Buchanan Scott, C.I.E., who took up the management, about two years ago, of a land company in California, returns to India, and takes up an appointment in the Public Works Department next August.

THE SIMLA WATER-SUPPLY.

After a close examination of the springs at Simla, it has been ascertained that the only way of increasing the present water-supply is by increasing the storage for water caught during the rains.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The Italian steamer Po left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Rosetta arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 12.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Thibet, extra, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 13.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Nizam, from China, left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

French Mail Steamer Congo, from China, arrived.

Mail Steamer Ballaarat, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	89
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ per cent. „	78½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver.....	47⅛d. per oz.

THEY are "going ahead" in Algeria in the matter of duelling. Two Republican journals having fallen foul of each other, three gentlemen on the staff of one newspaper challenged the same number of their *confreres* on the other organ to mortal combat. The cartel was accepted cheerfully and promptly, and the preliminaries of the encounter having been duly arranged, the duels took place. It must not be imagined, however, that the principals and seconds regulated the proceedings on the lines of the triangular combination immortalised by Captain Marryat, or that harking further back, they borrowed a page from the History of Rome and took the Horatii and Curiatii for their models. The duels were fought *en tete a tete*, each couple undertaking to settle their little affair apart from the rest. Swords were the weapons selected, and at the given signal they all "set to" with a will. It is a relief to learn that all the six quitted the field after the engagement without having sustained any very serious damage. The "secretary" of one journal wounded his adversary in the breast—one of his colleagues also piercing his opponent in the forearm. The third gentleman on this paper was not so successful, for he was wounded in the arm; but the honours of the day fall to the *Depeche Algerienne*, two of whose men emerged triumphant from the ordeal at the expense of their rivals on *Radical Algerien*.

IT is generally known that it is much easier for a Chinaman to get away from America than back again. A story from New York tells of an unfortunate Celestial who endeavoured to reach Canadian soil by walking across the bridge over the Niagara. The Canadian officials stopped him at their end, demanding fifty dollars. Not having so much money with him, there was nothing for it but to stroll back to the country he had left. Easier resolved upon than done, however. The American officials, having once got rid of John, declined, it seems, to readmit him to the States, and the unlucky Chinaman was reduced to camping on the middle of the bridge, the peoples of two countries meanwhile wondering how long he would be likely to remain there. Any Englishman who has crossed the Niagara Bridge does not need to be assured that the Celestial's resting-place left nothing to be desired in the way of airiness. A later telegram, however, states that the Chinaman has at length found the required fifty dollars fee, and is now on Canadian soil.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on April 25, says:—

Mr. Purdon Clarke, in the lecture he delivered before the members of the East India Association on Wednesday, referred to the difficulty expressed by any one who tries to buy "Gems of Indian Art Workmanship." He mentioned that out of 2,500 objects carefully selected and purchased in India only a decade ago, scarcely one hundred pieces were "worthy of comparison with the Saracenic examples of any of the great European private collections." Mr. Clarke's paper was extremely interesting, though his conclusions as to the influence exercised on Indian art by the Mongols were not accepted by the chairman, Sir George Birdwood, who made a somewhat elaborate speech in refutation of the theory advanced by the lecturer. The next discussion in connection with the Association will be on "The Permanent Settlement" to be introduced by Mr. H. J. Reynolds.

As might have been anticipated, Mr. Watherston is not satisfied with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's treatment of the plate duty question, and hopes that he will be supported by India in his new crusade against compulsory hall-marking. The Rupee standard is 916, but Mr. Watherston, in a conversation I had with him the other day, remarked that the native artificer uses a great deal of solder, and that the qualities vary considerably when plate is in a manufactured state. In the debate on the Budget Mr. Goschen, it will be remembered, intimated that although the present system would remain practically unaltered, a special mark would be provided for Indian plate, certified by the authorities on your side to be of rupee standard. He has not gone beyond this declaration in replying to the numerous questions put to him during the past week, but he appears to be willing to consider what Mr. Watherston and his friends have to say for themselves. He is evidently impressed with the fact mentioned by him on Tuesday night that the great majority of the trade are strongly in favour of retaining compulsory marking, but Mr. Watherston—sanguine man!—does not despair of making a convert of the right hon. gentleman. In the meantime Mr. Montagu intends to ask Mr. Goschen whether he will arrange that silver plate shall in future be hall-marked, not only the present standard of 925 and the Indian standard of 916, but also the American and French standard of 900 and the German of 800. Mr. Montagu also wishes to know whether Mr. Goschen is aware that gold watch cases are hall-marked from 22 to 9 carats in order to facilitate trade in foreign and colonial markets, and that it is believed that similar modifications in the marking of silver-plate would help our silversmiths to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Rustem Pasha, the amiable representative at the Court of St. James of the Sublime Porte, has taken a sensible view of the discourtesy recently shown to him in a fashionable watering-place, and freely accepted the apology tendered to him by the local authorities. One of the City Fathers at the meeting held to consider the grave subject paid the "unspeakable Turk" a great compliment. Said the speaker, "If our Ambassador at Constantinople had been treated in a similar manner, the British fleet would have been immediately ordered to the Bosphorus. Should the Ottoman Government take no notice of the unfortunate incident it will show that the Turks are more civilized than ourselves." The worthy gentleman in his zeal for the honour of his town perhaps exaggerated matters. It was probably not the first time that Rustem Pasha's fez had attracted the attention of a street Arab, and it probably will not be the last. Great as the indignity put upon the Turkish Ambassador at Bournemouth, it is not to be compared to the refusal to admit the Prime Minister into the Casino, at Monte Carlo. The reason given by the doorkeeper for not accepting Lord Salisbury's word, namely that he did not look like a Prime Minister, reminds me of what is said to have happened to Count Schouvaloff when he was here as Russian Ambassador. At a Foreign Office party somebody mistook the Count for a waiter, and told him to bring a cup of coffee. The distinguished diplomatist, who rather liked a joke even at his own expense, replied "Yessir," and humbly obeyed the order. The confusion of the gentleman when he discovered his mistake was of course very great, but the Count, so the story goes, was intensely amused. Ambassadors when attending official receptions generally wear their decorations, but Count Schouvaloff must have left his at home on this particular occasion if the contretemps ever occurred.

The late Governor of Bombay has found a champion in the *Speaker*. The weekly Gladstonian organ, after referring to the remarks of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* on Lord Reay's rule observes: "Happily the English people know better than to take its views of Indian questions from a writer whose prejudices manifestly make it impossible for him to do justice to any man who happens to be the advocate of a policy to which he himself is opposed. Lord Reay cannot suffer in the estimation of anyone whose opinion is worth having from the attack of which he has been made the subject in the columns of the *Times*."

AN AUTOMATIC CHECKING MACHINE.

A VERY interesting exhibition of the working of an ingenious automatic checking and registering machine was given on the premises of the Indo-American Company, in Tamarind Lane, yesterday. In appearance the machine is very like a miniature culvert. There is one solid block of wood and metal which rests on the floor, with two semi-circular metal fixings which span the block from end to end, resembling the parapet supports of a culvert. The machine is worked by a system of levers, and the internal mechanism is as strong as it is simple, thus rendering it almost impossible for anything to go wrong. If, however, by any chance, the machine does get out of order, it cannot possibly register *more* weight, and the muccadum on duty would at once notice that something was wrong by the hand on the dial of the indicator refusing to move. The invention is well worthy of the attention of all merchants, and to those who do an extensive business it would be invaluable. The machine is, of course, placed at the main entrance to the godown, and the cooly in order to carry his load into the godown is obliged to step upon a small platform provided with a pair of doors at each end. That pair of doors nearest the entrance is normally open, thus giving access to the platform. As soon, however, as the cooly steps upon the platform the doors close behind him, preventing any exit, while those just in front open and allow him to step down upon another platform and thence to the godown. On reaching the second platform, the first pair of doors open, the second pair close, and at the same time a registration of the cooly's entrance is made on a dial let into the machine, and by an electrical attachment a similar record is made in an office which may be situated at any distance from the godown. The platforms are so weighted that the doors can only be moved and the record made when a man loaded with 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. passes. No access can be obtained by any one unless carrying a heavy weight. The apparatus has been thoroughly tested, and proves a most efficient check on all godown transactions. With necessary modifications the machine could be employed to check heavy loads passing over railways, goods taken to or from custom-houses, vessels at mines, &c., or the numbers entering public halls, or places of entertainment could be checked and recorded. There is no fear of there being any delay in the stowing or loading of goods, for the machine has been put to a practical test in the godowns of one of our largest grain-merchants, and it was found that the coolies could stow away as many as thirty-eight bags of grain in a minute. Mr. Carl Jost is the inventor, from whom the Indo-American Company have acquired the patent, and at the office of this Company the machine may be inspected, and prices obtained.

IT has been decided that furlough on private affairs out of India to non-commissioned officers of the British service can only be granted by Government in special and exceptional cases.

THE RESIDENT AT ADEN.

ADEN has recently had to regret the retirement of General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., who for five years had held the post of Political Resident at that station. General Hogg, who left Aden for England by the s. s. Ganges on the 30th of April, is succeeded by Brigadier-General Jopp, recently Quartermaster General of Bombay, who was expected to arrive at Aden yesterday. The retiring Resident was highly esteemed by the whole community of Aden, European and Native, official and commercial, and a gratifying demonstration of the esteem in which he is held was given at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw at Steamer Point, at which, on the initiative of Colonel Stace, First Assistant Resident, steps were resolved upon for perpetuating his memory in Aden. A clock tower at Steamer Point was decided upon, the site chosen being the hill opposite the Prince of Wales' Pier, which could be observed from Ras Tarshan, and from the military barracks from Tuvajee and from the shipping in the harbour. The clock will be illuminated. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 10,000, the largest portion being subscribed by the native merchants.

On the evening preceding his departure, the native mercantile community waited on General Hogg at the Residency. Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, the spokesman of the deputation, in a few well-chosen words, recalled the late Resident's many services, remarking that in the first year of his service General Hogg ordered the main pass gate leading to the town and camp to be kept open all night instead of being closed at 9 p. m., and persons provided with passes from the Residency were allowed to go through the gates after that hour. The Arab and Somali population without any visible means of support or work were pressed formerly to leave the town for Sheikh Othman in order to reduce the number of population of the fortress. This policy was pursued with less severity by General Hogg. Referring to the General's services to the Port, Mr. Hormusjee said that the Resident took the greatest pains to secure the constitution of the Port Trust and the dredging of the harbour. The place has been considerably strengthened through his energy and perseverance. Mr. Hormusjee concluded by saying that the mercantile community received the greatest help from General Hogg in all matters relating to the trade of the place.

General Hogg replied in cordial and gratified terms, and expressed his regret at parting from so many of his friends.

Next morning, on his leaving, a European guard of honour, with band and colours, escorted the retiring Resident to the Bunder, and a large assemblage of political and military officers, ladies, native merchants, and others gathered to bid goodbye to the departing General. He proceeded to the steamer amid a procession of steam launches and boats, the first being the H. M. S. Ranger's. Then came the Residency launch, followed by three Government boats and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw's steam launch and boat, Messrs. Luke Thomas and Co.'s boat, the Commissariat boat, the French Consul's, all decorated with flags. On leaving the Bunder a salute was fired, and three hearty cheers were given by the crowd.

PASSENGERS BY THE EXTRA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Peninsular carried homeward yesterday a good many estimable citizens of Bombay. Among them were General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, who was met at the Apollo Bunder by his *locum tenens*, Colonel J. H. Thornton, R. A., Colonel Strong, Captain Steele, Captain Bode, Lieutenant Twist, and Mr. J. Kirby. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine were also among the passengers, and they were met at the Bunder by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Messrs. W. P. Symonds, F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., Walter Lang, H. Curwen, Professor Forrest, and others, who wished them *bon voyage*, and some of whom accompanied them in a steam launch to the mail boat. Mr. M. C. Turner, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, the Bombay Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was also a passenger by the Peninsular. He drove over to the Bunder with Mr. Dhunjeebhoy B. Mistree, carrying with him a heavy burden of garlands and bouquets of flowers, with which native merchants had presented him at the Company's offices; and yet a weightier burden was pressed upon him at the Bunder with much good-will by other merchants, who were rather late with their floral presentations at the office. Among those who had assembled at the Bunder to bid Mr. Turner good-bye were Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, Furdoonjee Cooverjee, Atmaram Narayen, D. R. Chichgar, and a large number of the office establishment of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Among those who had assembled at the Bunder to wish *bon voyage* to Mrs. Ollivant, wife of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, our former Municipal Commissioner, were the Hon. T. D. Little, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, Prince Samatsinghjee, Messrs. L. H. C. Kirkpatrick, W. Clerke, H. M. Phipson, J. Westlake, G. R. Lynn, H. W. Barrow, W. Pearson, the Rev. R. A. Squires, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Muncherjee N. Banajee, R. D. Setna, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Nusserwanjee Coyajee, Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistree, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, Meer Sarfaraz Ali, &c. Accompanied by several of the gentlemen present, Mrs. Ollivant left in a Custom House steam launch for the mail steamer about 5 p.m. The Hon'ble F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, Mr. C. E. Kane, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, Colonel Becher, late Equerry-in-Waiting to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and Mr. J. Yorke Smith, solicitor, were also passengers by the Peninsular.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of second-in-command in the several corps of Sappers and Miners is to be forthwith abolished.

ORDERS have been issued for the extension to the Madras Presidency of the practice obtaining in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies of paying men of the Native army while absent from their regiments on sick leave.

BRIGADE-SURGEON T. MAUNSELL, M. S., reported his arrival in Allahabad on the 8th instant and relieved Brigade-Surgeon F. Johnson, assuming the duties of Administrative Medical Officer, Allahabad District, with effect from that date.

ORDERS regarding the redistribution of the military medical administrative staff in India, and including all subsidiary modifications of existing arrangements necessitated thereby, are about to be issued, applicable to the three Presidencies.

THE appointment of Resident Transport Officer at Suez, in connection with the Indian troop service, has been abolished, and an agent for the Indian troop service appointed on £450 per annum. The new arrangement will effect a saving of £1,370 per annum.

THE next course of garrison instruction at Poona will commence on the 1st June.

THE Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Poona on the 1st September next. A prize of Rs. 100 is offered to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British forces in the Bombay Presidency, for the best essay on the following subject:—"Suggestions as to what steps are necessary to induce men of good character and respectability to enlist more freely; and how best to exclude men of bad character and prevent their re-enlistment when discharged as such." A further prize of Rs. 100 is offered to the Native Army of the Bombay Presidency, including native officers, for the best essay in any language on the subject of "the feasility of forming a pioneer section in each native regiment composed of carpenters, smiths masons, &c." The essays are not to exceed thirty pages of foolscap in length, written on quarter-margin.

THE Soldiers' Exhibition to be held during next December at Rawalpindi will be confined to the Bengal Presidency only.

IT is said that the Prince of Wales has made the fortune of at least one tailor by his personal recommendations. Indeed, the Prince is a greater power in the matter of dress than the Princess, who is always studiously well within the limits of the vague, and rarely initiates anything in the way of a new fashion.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE Special Committee recently appointed by the Government of India to draft instructions for Customs officers in the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, have sent in the following report to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—

Sir,—By the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 240-50, dated the 3rd February 1890, we were appointed as a Committee.—

(1) To draft instructions for the guidance of Customs officers in the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889;

(2) to consider whether the instructions to Criminal Courts, framed under section 16 of the Act and issued with the notification of the Home Department, No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, require to be amplified or modified.

2. We have now the honour to report that we met on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 13th, 19th, and 22nd March, and considered fully the questions referred to us.

3. In compliance with the first of the two directions conveyed to us, we submit herewith drafts of the instructions which we consider should be circulated for the guidance of Customs officers. One of these drafts contains the instructions which should be issued as regulations under section 11 of the Act (section 19A (2) of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878). The other draft contains instructions which should issue as executive orders not having the force of law. These instructions, we think, will tend to simplify the work and action of Customs officers, and while they will not substantially affect the operation of the Act, they will tend to prevent unnecessary interference with honest trade.

4. The chief points in these draft instructions to which we wish to invite attention are these:

(*a*) We have provided, at the instance of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, that piece-goods shall not be examined, except under the orders of the Collector personally; that such examination should be made only to ascertain that the goods are stamped as required by the law; and that no examination to test the accuracy of the stamping need be made on such examination, such test being applied only on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect false marking.

(*b*) We have also provided that yarns shall be similarly treated.

(*c*) In view to the removal of doubts which have arisen in regard to the interpretation of the term "piece-goods" as used in the Act, and to prevent the unnecessary application of the stamping clauses of the Act to such classes of goods as laces, nets, velvets, silks and gauzes, which would be liable to injury if stamped, we have adopted a list (rule 1 of the regulations) of the classes of goods which the Collector must always require to be stamped.

(*d*) We consider that the Collector should not be required to insist on security from an informant, but we have provided that he may in his discretion require security to the extent of Rs. 500.

(*e*) We have provided for an annual return of cases dealt with by the Collector under the Merchandise Marks Act, somewhat similar to the return which is furnished in England.

In other respects the draft instructions are in great measure based on the orders issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs in England, and do not require comment.

5. We regret that we are not able to answer the second of the directions conveyed to us with such complete accord as attended our deliberations on the first of the directions. Our mercantile colleague, Mr. Ashworth, desired that clause (*b*) of rule III of the Notification No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, should be so modified that while the standard length of the hank of grey yarn should be retained at 840 yards, an allowance of 10 yards should be made in respect of the average length,—that is, that the description should not be treated as false if the average length does not fall short of 830 yards. As the admittedly universal custom of the trade in England is to require that the hank of grey yarn shall be 840 yards in length, it follows that the acceptance of this proposal would have the effect that a spinner could not make up yarn intended to be put on the English market measuring less than 840 yards to the hank, but that he could make up yarn intended for the Indian market of no greater length than 830 yards. We have therefore found ourselves unable to accept the proposal.

6. In respect of rule IV of the notification it has been strongly urged upon us that the average length of dyed yarn should not be required to be 840 yards, some allowance being necessary for shrinkage in dyeing. Our mercantile colleague, Mr. Ashworth, strongly recommended that the allowance should be fixed at 5 per cent. We think that it may fairly be assumed that there is some shrinkage in dyeing, and that a hank of yarn which measured 840 yards in its grey (undyed) state is shorter after it is dyed. But we have been unable to accept Mr. Ashworth's proposal, all the evidence that we have been able as yet to obtain tending to shew that a much smaller allowance would suffice. The yarn dyers and shippers of Glasgow, the dyers of Barmen, and a firm in Lancashire, recommend 5 per cent. (Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the papers printed as an appendix to this report). But in another paper the Glasgow dyers say that the shrinkage is 4 per cent. (No. 25 of Appendix); the late and present chairmen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce object to any variation being allowed (No. 7 of Appendix); experiments made by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Manchester shew that the shrinkage does not exceed 1 per cent., and is mostly much less (No. 13 of Appendix); Mr. Oswald Robinson, of Manchester, objects to any variation from 840 yards (No. 16 of Appendix); and the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce has furnished the Committee with the results of experiments kindly undertaken at our request, from which it appears that the shrinkage varies much with the process employed and the colour of the dye, blue dyed yarn losing about 3 per cent., and red dyed yarn about one-half per cent. (No. 29 of Appendix). In view of the great difference of opinion on this subject, we found ourselves unable to go further than to agree to a permissible variation of 3 per cent. provisionally until the actual facts of shrinkage could be ascertained and unanimity arrived at in mercantile circles as to the variation which should reasonably be permitted as a permanence, or to omit rule IV from the Notification altogether. The effect of omitting it would be that if dyed yarn were detained by a Customs collector or brought before a criminal court, the owner or the seller of the yarn would have to take the risk and incur the cost of proving that, if the yarn was less than 840 yards in length, whether by ½, or 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 per cent., the deficiency was in accordance with well-established trade custom, and that therefore there had been no false trade description.

7. Considering the possibly serious consequences arising out of the omission of the rule, Mr. Ashworth agreed to the adoption of 3 per cent. as a provisional measure of protection to trade until the question could be permanently settled. The Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow and Manchester have arranged to have careful experiments made and to recommend a variation in each case. We suggest that their joint recommendation should be accepted and acted upon by the Government, and that meanwhile a variation of 3 per cent. should be allowed.

8. We have agreed on certain other amendments of Rules III and IV of the Notification of the 13th August 1889, and suggest their re-issue in the form given below:—

III.—A trade-description of count or number, length or weight, applied to grey cotton yarn, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) The described count or number in a bundle is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards; or

(*c*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50 described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or

(*d*) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks is not half when the described weight is ten pounds, and is not a quarter when the described weight is five pounds of the count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade-description of count or number applied to *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of a bundle is less than 815 yards.

9. In other respects we think that the Notification of the 13th August 1889, No. 1118, does not require modification or amplification.

10. We have considered some other questions in addition to those referred to us—

(1) We consider that a section should be inserted in the Act giving power to the Governor General in Council to define from time to time the term "piece-goods." Such an amendment is required to give the statutory effect to the regulation we have proposed that only certain goods should be treated as piece-goods.

(2) It has been suggested to us that it is a hardship to require in section 10 of the Act, (section 18 (*c*) (*ii*) of the Sea Customs Acts the name of both place and country on goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India. We think the objection reasonable and that it is sufficient to require the name of the country. We recommend that section 18 (*c*) be amended accordingly.

(3) With reference to rule 9 of the statutory regulations, we recommend the insertion in the Act of a section giving the Governor General in Council such power with respect to yarns and certain other goods as, in the case of petroleum, is given to local Governments by section 8 (1) (*e*) of the Petroleum Act XII of 1886.

(4) We also recommend the insertion in the Act of a provision similar to that contained in section 125 of Act III of 1887 (an Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act). We make this suggestion, because we think it desirable that Customs Collectors should not be compelled to disclose the names of their informants.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

S. HARVEY JAMES, *Chairman.*
J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG
J. E. O'CONOR
J. H. ASHWORTH
GEO. IRVING
} Members.

Calcutta, March 24, 1890.

DISSENT BY J. H. ASHWORTH.

With regard to the rule passed by the majority of this Committee, that the hanks in a bundle of grey yarn shall be deemed to be a false trade-description if they do not average 840 yards in length, I beg to record my dissent.

Section 2 (3) of the Merchandise Marks Act describes a false trade-description as one that is "untrue in a material respect." For the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the Act without causing undue restrictions, I am of the opinion that if the average length of the hank is not *less* than 830 yards, it shall not be deemed "a false trade-description."

THE MURDER OF A WOMAN AT CARPENTER STREET.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman, of the Koonbee caste, named Lalla, about 40 years of age, who was found lying dead and naked in a pool of blood, with her throat cut, in a passage on the second floor of a house in 1st Carpenter Street, on the morning of the 22nd ultimo. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Pittamber Bhaijee said: I am a bricklayer and live in Northbrook Street. I knew the deceased. She was the kept mistress of my uncle Koobair Runchore, who enticed her away from her husband in Jogirthra. She came to Bombay about the time of the last *Dewali*. I visited them sometimes, but not often. I do not know in what terms they lived. Koobair was a bricklayer. I last saw the deceased alive four or five days before her death, when she came to the shop of one Runchore, a grain-dealer, whose shop is in Northbrook Street. She was accompanied by Koobair. I live next to the shop of the grain-dealer, and Koobair called me out, and said he had no money. He asked me to get him some grain on credit from Runchore, and said he would pay me for it by selling the silver anklets, which the deceased was then wearing, and which I valued at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. Deceased said she would give the anklets. I told Runchore to give them what they wanted, up to the limit of two or three rupees. They took some grain and ghee, valued at Rs. 2 and annas 7 from the grain-dealer, and went away. The day previous I went with Koobair to 1st Carpenter Street, where he wished to rent a room. He went upstairs with the man who had the letting of the rooms, and when he came downstairs he said he had selected a room, and asked me to lend him Rs. 2, which I did. He paid one rupee as an advance of rent, and said he would keep the other for his personal expenses. Two days after Koobair took away the grain he came to my house, and gave me two silver anklets like those now produced, and told me to sell them and repay myself the money he owed me. He said he would come back in a day or two to receive the balance of the money. The next day I went with Runchore to a Marwarree money-lender, in Falkland Road, and sold the anklets for Rs. 6-9-0. I did not see Koobair again. On the day I sold the anklets the police came to my house, and took me to the Girgaum police station. I heard of the death of the deceased after I was taken to the Girgaum police station. Koobair and I belong to one village. I do not know where he is now.

Runchordass Goredhundass said: I am a dealer in grain and ghee. My shop is in Northbrook Street. I have an account with the last witness, Pitamber. He lives near me. On the 20th of last month about 7 p.m. Pitamber, accompanied by his uncle Koobair, and Koobair's wife and also accompanied by his own wife, came to my shop. He asked me to give Koobair some grain on his account. I gave him some grain, flour, sugar, and ghee, to the value of two rupees and seven annas. They then left the shop. On the 23rd of last month, about 8 or 8-15. a.m., Pittamber came to my shop with his wife bringing two silver anklets. He said he wanted to sell them, I asked him to call at noon. He came about 1 p.m., and I took him to a Marwarree's shop in Falkland Road, and sold the anklets for six rupees and nine annas. Pittamber did not say who was the owner of the anklets. I kept two and a half rupees of the money, and gave the balance to Pittamber. I heard of the death of the deceased the same night. The anklets were like those now produced.

Jalloo Oodabhan said: I am a money-lender and a dealer in ornaments. On the 23rd of last month about 1-30 p.m. the last witness, Runchore, and the witness, Pittamber came to my shop, and sold me a pair of silver anklet for Rs. 6-9-0. I melted them on the 1st of this month. They were like those now produced. I got the anklets melted by Dosabhoy Rustomjee, who is a professional melter, and I took the melted silver from him.

James George, Inspector of Police, said: About 6 a.m. on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, I went to a house, No. 75, in 1st Carpenter Street, and went up to the second storey, where I saw the deceased lying naked in a pool of blood near a *nani*. She was dead. She had on her person two ivory bangles, which appeared to be inlaid with gold, a beaded necklace, and two gold ear-rings. The door of the deceased's room was wide open. On going inside I found this knife, now produced, lying on a bed on the floor, covered with fresh blood. I took charge of it, and had charge of it ever since. The bedding and the clothes were both covered with blood, and there was a track of blood from the bed in the room of the deceased to the spot where I found her lying dead. I also took charge of the ornament that I described that were on the person of the deceased, and kept charge of them ever since.

The Coroner here summed up the whole of the evidence adduced to the jury, who, after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Lalla was caused by hæmorrhage from a wound on the neck inflicted upon her with a knife by one Koobair Runchore, under such circumstances that the act of Koobair Runchore was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

A warrant for the arrest of Koobair Runchore was issued by the Coroner and handed to Superintendent Sweeney for its execution.

THE ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, the case in which John Alexius, a signaller on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with a rash and negligent act, in consequence of which an accident befell the up-Coorla local on the 3rd instant, was brought up before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate. At the request of Mr. De Souza, however, who appeared for the defendant, the case was postponed till 3 p.m. to-day. Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, made no objection to the postponement, but requested his Worship to view the scene of the late accident. The Magistrate promised to act on this suggestion should it become necessary after hearing the evidence of some of the witnesses.

OMITTING lakes, which are in many cases natural reservoirs, the largest reservoir or artificial lake in the world is the great tank of Dhebar, 20 miles S. E. of Udaipur, Rajputana, which covers an area of 21 square miles. The masonry dam is 1,000 feet long by 95 feet high, 50 feet wide at the base, and 15 at the top. In Southern India, also, there are some immense reservoirs. That of Cumbum is formed by damming the Gundlakamana River by a dam, 57 feet high, thrown between two hills. The reservoir has an area of 15 square miles. The Sulekere reservoir in Mysore is very little smaller, and, next to Cumbum, the finest in Southern India.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

ANTWERP is not maintaining the pre-eminence as a port it has heretofore held. In spite of its central position for the distribution of merchandise to most of the Continental countries, Hamburg and Rotterdam are cutting it out by reason of the superior advantages they offer to shipping. The port charges are excessive at the Belgian port, being about three times what they are at Hamburg. The following is a comparative statement of the charges—including light, river, and dock dues—connected with the arrival and departure of a steamer of 1,800 tons register, drawing twenty-one feet of water:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Rotterdam.....	1,562	Hamburg.....	1,021
Amsterdam.....	2,039	Antwerp.....	3,646
Dunkirk.....	2,467		

A more liberal policy is being advocated, and efforts are being made to reduce the excessive dues now levied, but conflicting interests stand in the way.

"For many years the trade between the East Indies and Europe has been monopolised by British ports, with the exception of a small proportion of cargo which was carried to Marseilles by the French Messageries Maritimes, and to Antwerp by various lines. A considerable portion of British export trade was therefore composed of transhipments of goods from India for the Continent, especially coffee, tobacco, sugar, drugs, spices, and various kinds of wool, chiefly via Hamburg. In consequence, however, of the late dock strike having greatly increased the cost of transhipments from the Port of London, a number of Continental shippers have started a new line of steamers to run between Hamburg and Calcutta fortnightly, calling at Tilbury on the outward passage, carrying cargo and passengers, the latter at greatly reduced rates, and returning to Hamburg direct. The new steamers are to be of the highest class, built of steel at Glasgow, and flying the German flag. Already six vessels are engaged in the trade, and it is reported that ten others are to be built."

A further decline in the Brazilian exchange is reported. A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated April 22, quotes the rate of London 23d against 20¾d. last week. The receipts of coffee at that port had averaged 7,400 bags per day and with sales estimated at 47,000 bags for the week the stock had been increased to 158,000 bags. The shipments for the week had been as follow:—To the United States, 28,000 bags; to Hamburg, 2,000 bags; to Trieste nil; and to other European ports, nil. The receipts at Santos had averaged 2,000 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 19,000 bags for the week the stock at that port had been reduced to 65,000 bags. The shipments for the week were as follows:—To Hamburg, 6,000 bags; to Trieste, nil; to other European ports, 12,000 bags. Prices in Rio de Janeiro remained unchanged, "good first" being quoted 8,100 reis. In Santos they had declined, "good average" being quoted 8,250 reis. The Rio de Janeiro market was quiet, and the Santos market also.

The April number of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce *Monthly Record* has now been issued. It contains the proposed syllabus of examinations for commercial certificates, which we have already considered. A correspondent in Mexico writes that the large investment of British capital in that country is not being accompanied by a corresponding development of trade with Great Britain. A very large amount of trade has to be obtained by the payment of commissions, and these can only be arranged at personal interviews, so that no quantity of circulars or letters from home can take the place or answer the purpose of direct representation on the spot. There is a growing demand for machinery, not only for factories but on the extensive farming estates of the country, and also for hardware and cutlery; but United States agricultural machinery is successfully being pushed by a German house in the city, and at the same time German hardware and cultery (often fraudulently represented as English) hold possession of the market. The writer urges that travellers should be sent either by individual houses or jointly through the establishment of a common agency. In a long letter Mr. William Fogg adversely criticises Mr. Broadhurst's bill for the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act, under which cotton goods would have to be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and place of production. The number also includes, as usual, cotton trade statistics, extracts from consular reports, official correspondence of the Chamber, and so on.

A very interesting report on the trade of Roumania—a market which is worth considering—by Consul General Sanderson, has been issued from the Foreign Office. Referring to the trade in imports, Mr. Sanderson observes: "Negotiations for a commercial treaty, or for some commercial arrangement with Austria-Hungary, have been continued from time to time in 1889, but without leading to any definite result, the chief difficulty being connected with the export of cattle and pigs from this country. The latest official statistics which have been published are those for the first six months of 1888, and from these it appears that the imports from England during this period amounted to about £1,360,000, as against close on £2,000,000 in the same period in 1887; from Germany, about £1,264,000 as against about £1,750,000; in each case a reduction of about 30 per cent in values. The imports from Austria-Hungary, which are the next in importance, show a slight diminution

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following memorial has been forwarded by the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association—an association established in London for the promotion, by all legitimate means, of temperance in India—to request you to be so good as to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, this letter on the harsh regulations which, for some length of time, especially since July last, have been in force for the drawing and sale of raw toddy, the harmless beverage of the labouring classes, which is not only universally admitted to be a "healthy spirit," but commonly believed to be a nutritious and life-sustaining "food," particularly in times of scarcity or famine.

2. Being satisfied that a free consumption of raw toddy is neither injurious to the public health nor prejudicial to the revenues of Government, but that, on the contrary, it is one of the means of promoting sobriety by restricting the use of deleterious ardent spirits, the Committee of the Association beg respectfully to urge that, inasmuch as the rules and regulations in force at present with regard to that harmless drink, are the subject of continued complaint by consumers and others, the Government will be so good as to reconsider and revise them in consultation, if possible, with independent gentlemen of knowledge and experience of the subject.

The Committee abstain from referring in this place to the shifting arrangements about the drawing and sale of toddy which were in vogue, from time to time, prior to the resolutions in reference to Thana and Kolaba, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 13th June and 11th July last. Neither does it think it profitable to dilate here on the unsatisfatory aspects of, and the ill consequences which have hitherto sesulted from, those arrangements, as evidenced by the administration reports annually published by the Abkari Department itself, and the number of petitions from various localities presented to the Government. For the purposes of this representation it would be sufficient if the Committee confine its observations to the rules in operation under the two resolutions above referred to.

4. There are five principal restrictions which, in the opinion of the Committee, are most objectionable. These are (1) the reduction from 4 gallons to 1 gallon of the largest quantity of toddy that may be removed from one place to another without a written permit ; (2) the authority given to the Collector to allow only as many trees to be tapped as he thinks would be required for the consumption of raw toddy ; (3) the limitation of the number of places for the sale of toddy at the discretion of the Collector ; (4) the fixing by Government of the maxima prices at which toddy is to be sold ; and (5) the sale of licenses by public auction where applications for licenses are more than one.

5. These restrictions, the Committee understand, are held to be justifiable on the ground that raw toddy requires to be kept under greater repressive rules than distilled spirits ; or at least, that it requires the same kind and amount of excise supervision as spirits.

The justification, however, the Committee would respectfully beg to point out, is entirely baseless. Firstly, because it is opposed to the declared policy of Government to encourage the use of toddy ; and, secondly, because the restrictions are out of place, and mischievous in their effects upon a substance like toddy. The Committee need scarcely say that toddy is not only a drink, but an article of food as well. As a drink, the alcoholic strength of toddy is considerably less than that of English ale commonly used in India. And it ought not in common fairness to be subjected to the operation of rules harsher and stricter than those prescribed for that beverage. Apart, therefore, from the alleged danger of illicit distillation (a danger which the Committee consider to be greatly exaggerated, as will be shown later on), there is no reason in principle, or any practical necessity, for any restrictive regulations on the drawing and sale of toddy.

6. How harsh the operation of the rules referred to in the fourth paragraph is, and how far it defeats the declared intentions of Government, and causes a deal of social evil which would not otherwise exist, will be easily seen from what follows.

The rule restricting the quantity of toddy, to be removed from one place to another, without a permit, to only one gallon, has avowedly been made with the object of checking illicit distillation.* But there is no proof that the old rule which permitted four gallons to be removed without a permit, ever encouraged any illicit distillation. In fact, there is no appreciable illicit distillation from toddy in any other place than Bassein ; and in Bassein it was due more to the excessive prices charged for liquor, by the liquor monopolist, than to any other cause. The Committee are at a loss to understand how the reduction of the removable quantity to one gallon can possibly lessen the alleged evil of illicit distillation, except by rendering toddy difficult to obtain at all, and thus forcibly destroying the supply of toddy, a result which the Government themselves would deprecate. In a petition presented to H. E. the late Governor of Bombay by the people of Dahanu-Umargaum, a fortnight before the publication of the resolution on the 13th June last, the petitioners prayed for a reduction of the duty on toddy on the ground that there was no illicit distillation from toddy throughout the taluka. They say :—"Here your petitioners beg to observe that in case apprehensions should arise of illicit distillation of liquor from toddy, owing to the reduced duty, they are groundless, as cases of such illicit distillation from toddy have never occurred and will never occur in the said taluka, for there is no likelihood of illicit distillation of liquor from toddy when one can more easily prepare cheap liquor from dates, sugarcane, molass, mowra flowers, &c. Again, the people of the said taluka care little for liquor, (except in the monsoon) as long as they get raw toddy and it is next to impossible to suppose that they would run the risk of making illicit liquor from it. For these reasons your Excellency's Government will be pleased to reduce the duty on toddy trees."

Since then, the people of Dahanu-Umargaum have presented another petition to H. E. the Governor, in which they say, on the authority of the Collector of Thana, that there was not a single case of illicit distillation from toddy in the taluka during the last three years. The Committee, therefore, submit that the reason which appears to have prompted the Government to enact the rule, is not founded on any accurate data. As to the other restrictions, so far as they affect this taluka, the Committee need not say anything, as they have been fully brought to the notice of Government in the petitions abovementioned.

7. The taluka of Mahim is a square of about 30 miles, containing 193 towns and villages. Of these, the only large toddy-producing ones are Mahim, Tarapur, Shirgaum and Murbe, places which are situated on the coast line. Toddy has to be taken from these localities for consumption all over the taluka. Now, if a person were restricted to remove only one gallon (costing from 3 to 4 annas), it would not be worth his while to travel from 10 to 20 miles to fetch it. To obtain a written permit for a larger quantity than one gallon would be such a trouble and expense, and would besides involve so much loss of time, that it would be simply impossible to expect people to get their every-day allowance of toddy on these terms. The expense of getting a petition written, and of stamping it, would be about 3 to 4 annas in each case, and would add very considerably to the cost of toddy. And even at that expense, the applicant may fail to get the permit in the absence of writers of petition, stamp-vendors and inspectors, on Sundays and other holidays. The result must be that *bona fide* consumers of toddy, unless they live in the villages where toddy is drawn, would have to give up toddy, to which they have been accustomed for years past, and be unwillingly driven to the use of spirituous liquors. Besides the expense and the trouble referred to, there is the further obstruction to which the people of Dahanu-Umargaum allude in their petition to the Government of Bombay, dated 3rd September 1889. They say :—

"Another obstacle in the way of their obtaining the permit is the inevitable obstructiveness of subordinate officials in attending to the wants of Her Majesty's poor subjects, and the delay they always cause in doing the most trivial official acts." This obstructiveness will best be illustrated by the fact that the local officers have refused to issue written permits for any larger quantity of toddy than 4 gallons (evidently under the orders of the Abkari Commissioner). Such an order will also drive people who may have to buy more than four gallons for feasts and other entertainments, to the consumption of liquor.

8. As to the fear of illicit distillation from toddy, the Committee think that such fear is unfounded, or, at least, a great deal exaggerated. It is very improbable that where people have mowra flowers and other cheap stuff for the distillation of liquor, they would resort to distilling spirit from raw toddy, which is the most costly. From the information which the Committee has obtained from reliable sources, it appears that the comparative cost of making a gallon of liquor 60° U. P., from various materials, is as follows :—

Toddy	Re.	1	2	0
Date	,,	0	5	0
Molasses	,,	0	5	0
Mowra	,,	0	4	0
Sugar-cane Juice	,,	0	3	6

9. The Committee are of opinion that what little illicit distillation from toddy exists is practised, not by the people, but by some dealers in toddy, who secretly distil toddy remaining on their hands, in consequence of the excessive duty and the percentages charged by Government on the sale of licit liquor. In fact, it was this heavy duty and the percentage charged on liquor, which encouraged these dealers to resort to such illicit practices. Corroborative testimony on this point is afforded in the Abkari reports of 1887-88 and 1888-89, and the Government resolution thereon. The Government there frankly admit the prevalence of the unlawful practice, and observe that they have tried to remedy the evil by considerably reducing the duty on liquor this year.

10. From criminal statistics obtained by the Committee, it appears that the number of convictions for the offence of illicit distillation from various substances, as well as for unlawful tapping and transport, was as follows :—

MAHIM.

Year.	Toddy.	Mowra.
1886-87	0	1
1887-88	0	0
1888-89	3	5

BASSEIN.

Year.	Toddy.	Mowra.	Sugar-cane.	Date
1887	11	13	0	0
1888	32	16	21	4

These statistics show, in the first place, that there is no such widespread illicit distillation as is alleged. Though the convictions in 1888 for Bassein show an increase of 21 over the number in the preceding year, it should be remembered, as just stated, that it was the year in which the system of percentage was introduced which encouraged the dealers to resort to illicit practices. The Government alone are answerable for it. But for the introduction of the system, there would have been no temptation to indulge in the practices referred to. In the next place, the proceedings of the cases referred to show that most of the offenders were toddy-sellers who distilled their surplus toddy as said above.

11. The Committee have not been able to obtain precise information regarding Salsette on this point. It has, however, no reason to believe that there is any widespread secret distillation from toddy going on there.

12. In the whole of the Kolaba District, there were, according to the Abkari reports, 17 cases of illicit distillation in 1886-87, 14 in 1887-88, and 93 in 1888-89.* How many of these were cases of toddy for which conviction was obtained, does not appear, but it is certain that no case of illicit distillation of toddy has occurred in Panwel during 1886 and 1887. In a district the population of which is nearly five lacs, this number is too insignificant to justify wholesale restrictions of the kind complained of. They are not only unecessary, but positively mischievous in so far as they diminish the licit consumption of raw toddy and increase *pro tanto* the consumption of liquor. The Committee of the Association submit that the only proper way to put down illicit distillation is to prevent, detect and punish such offences in the ordinary course of criminal procedure. But to put an embargo upon raw toddy is not only unjust, but tantamount to punishing the vast majority of innocent people, the consumers of licit toddy, for the sins of a few dishonest men. The powers given, under the Abkari Act, to officers of the Departments of Land Revenue, Police, Forest, Salt and Customs, and even Municipal officers, are, in the opinion of the Committee, amply sufficient to prevent offences and safeguard the liquor revenue. Moreover, the Government has ordered punitive police to be located wherever the practice of illicit distillation is discovered.

13. As to the rules which empower the Collector of the district at his absolute discretion to allow only as many trees to be tapped and as many licenses to be granted for the sale of toddy as he thinks proper, the Committee beg to observe that they can have no other effect than to diminish the supply and increase the price of toddy, a result always to be deprecated. It is impossible for the Collector, or any other person whatever, to tell how many trees would be required for the supply of raw toddy in any year, or what the yield of toddy (which varies considerably according to climate and local influences) would be in any particular year. These matters are best left to the ordinary laws of supply and demand, which naturally adjust themselves to the requirements of a community. The Committee regrets to observe that such an unnatural limit should have been placed upon the drawing and sale of toddy, while there is no limit imposed on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. For the whole of the 193 towns and villages in the Mahim Taluka only 60 shops and 37 tree-booths have been licensed under the rules in question. These licenses were, moreover, put up to public auction. The number being small, there was naturally a keen competition which ran the license fee alone to Rs. 11,800. For the whole of these licensed shops and tree-booths only 2,200 brab and cocoanut trees are allowed to be tapped. So that the average license fee per tree per annum, is the oppressive sum of Rs. 5-1-6. When to this is added the tree tax of Rs. 10 per tree, the whole of the taxation on a tree amounts to Rs. 15-1-6, while the yield of the juice of a tree varies from 48 to 80 gallons. Taking the average yield of a tree to be 64 gallons, the tax per gallon is equivalent to 3 annas and 9 pies. Even if the maximum of 80 gallons be taken to be the proper yield, the tax amounts to no less than 3 annas per gallon. The Committee have no hesitation in stating that this is an excessively heavy tax which renders the procuring of toddy quite beyond the means of the poor, who need it most. The Committee fail to see the justice of this taxation, when country-made beer, which is twice as strong as toddy, and English imported ale, is only taxed at one anna per gallon. Comparing the taxation of toddy in Bombay to that of beer in England, it is found that in England a keg of beer containing 36 gallons was till late only taxed at 6 shillings 6 pence, which, considering the greater alcoholic strength of beer, is only a third of that on toddy. So that the poor in England, who are every way better off, have to pay much less for their drink than the poor of Bombay. Again, in England, beer brewed by a landlord for the use of the labourers on his estate, is exempt from taxation, while no such concession is made for the benefit of the agricultural labourers in the Bombay Presidency. These considerations, the Committeee of the Association hope, will convince the Government that the taxation of toddy in Bombay is both absolutely and relatively heavy and unbearable.

14. In view of the rates fixed by Government for the sale of toddy by license-holders, it is necessary to consider what the actual cost of toddy is, in order to show that it is not, and cannot be, sold so cheaply as the Government rates require.

The following table will show that the actual cost per each tree would be Rs. 20-3-6 :—

Tree Tax	Rs.	10	0	0
License Fee	,,	5	1	6
Expense of tapping for a year	,,	4	0	0
Rent of tree per annum	,,	1	2	0
Total	Rs.	20	3	6

Taking the average yield of a tree to be 64 gallons, the cost price of toddy (excluding sundry expenses), would be about 5 annas per gallon ; and at 80 gallons, the cost price would be 4 annas per gallon. And yet the Government insist upon the tree-booth licensees selling toddy at 3 annas per gallon, and the shop licensees at 4 annas per gallon ! It is, therefore, impossible for any honest dealer to carry out the terms of his license except at a loss. As shown above he would not be able to recoup the tree tax and the license fee paid to Government. The Committee beg leave to refer to a concrete instance in order to elucidate this important point. At the last auction sale held at Mahim, a dealer purchased a license for Rs. 635. He is only allowed to tap 50 trees. This gives an average license fee of Rs. 12-11-0 per tree, which, added to the tree tax he has to pay, amounts to Rs. 22-11-0 per tree. So that the tax alone comes to 4½ annas or 5¾ annas per gallon, according as the yield of toddy is taken to be either 80 gallons or 64 gallons. It is evident, therefore, that the licensee cannot afford to sell his toddy at the fixed Government rate of 4 annas per gallon.

The actual cost, however, would be as follows :—

Tree tax on 50 trees	Rs.	500
License Fee	,,	635
Rent of trees	,,	50
Tappers' wages and sundries, and keeping up shop	,,	475
Total	Rs.	1,660

But the licensee would realize, at the Government rate, only Rs. 1,000, losing Rs. 660 by the transaction, even if the yield of toddy be calculated at the very liberal estimate of 80 gallons per tree. From the above explanation it is clear that the principle of fixing the selling price of raw toddy referred to in the minute of Lord Reay (dated 9th November, page 3, paragraph 4) is not at all borne out.

* Reply of Government to letter from the Association.

The number is considerably less than recorded for Surat and one or two other districts.

[To be continued.]

OUR INDIAN TRADE.

MEETING AT THE CUTLERS' HALL.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A MEETING was held on the 22nd April in the large banqueting room of the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, for the purpose of discussing the important subject, "How to Increase Our Trade with India." The Mayor (Ald. Jackson) presided, and among those present were the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji ; Ald. W. H. Brittain, Ald. Langley, Ald. Clegg ; Messrs. E. Bainbridge, W. Chesterman, F. P. Rawson, J. R. Lockwood, C. T. Skelton, J. Aizlewood, C. Hobson, W. Rawson, C. Castle, J. Watts, W. Llewellyn, R. Styring, F. Booth, J. Townsend, J. S. Bartlett, G. H. Mellor, &c.

The Mayor read a letter which he had received from Sir William Long. The writer said that, rallying as he was after a sharp attack of cold, he regretted his inability to be present at any large assembly, and hoped the meeting would be highly successful. Englishmen, he stated, could not know too much about India, its people, its trade, and its resources. Mr. J. Wycliffe Wilson also wrote expressing the hope that the meeting would be successful. Addressing the meeting, the Mayor remarked that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was formerly Prime Minister of Baroda and a member of the Legislative Council of India, would tell his audience how we were to improve our trade with India. We knew that our great Empire in India was to a very large extent undeveloped so far as its commerce with Great Britain was concerned. From statistics which had been placed before him he learned that although the population of India exceeded that of the British Isles multiplied sevenfold, the experts from this country to that great dependency did not amount to 2s. per head of the population. When we considered that our Australian dependencies took from us merchandise equal to £8 per head of the population, we might naturally ask ourselves why so great a difference should exist between two countries, the inhabitants of which were anxious to do a mutually advantageous business with the mother country. As a trading community he was sure they were most grateful to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji for his presence, and he hoped, from the information laid before the audience, that they would be able to grasp the subject, and to learn how to improve British trade with India. (Applause.) That meeting was entirely in the interest of trade. There was no political bias about it and as the interests of Sheffield were largely in the direction of commercial pursuits, he believed that he was doing right when he tried in any way to advance the commercial prosperity of his fellow-townsmen. (Applause.)

Mr. W. B. Banyard, secretary to the National Union of Commerce, stated that he had received a letter from the Master Cutler regretting that urgent business had called him to London, but intimating that although he could not attend the meeting the great movement had his fullest sympathies. (Hear, hear.) He also had received similar communications from other gentlemen of position in the town. (Hear, hear.) The Mayor had struck the keynote of their proceedings when he said that the meeting was to be devoid of party interest or character. If a man in a starving condition were offered appetising food he would not be much inclined to question whether the hand that offered it was Liberal or Conservative. Happily in England these were not starving times. On the contrary, as Mr. Goschen informed them, they were passing through a region of prosperity such as they had long been strangers to ; but it did not require a Chancellor of Exchequer to remind them that seasons of prosperity come and go. (Hear, hear.) What was wanted was the conception and adoption of such wise and expedient measures as would not merely perpetuate but render permanently increasing the present flourishing condition of the country. Competent observers had come to the conclusion that something must be done whereby England should hold her own against the competition of other nations, and that was the question to which the National Union of Commerce had long been devoted, so that new markets should be opened and new outlets provided for our produce. (Hear, hear). It was determined to call the attention of the great manufacturing and mercantile houses of the country to certain facts, and to urge them to bestir themselves. (Hear, hear.) Under the Mayor of Sheffield's presidency they commenced the work that night. (Applause.) They preferred to commence in the North—if Sheffield could be called a northern town—because they had noticed that every well-organised and popular movement begun in the north was sure to gather strength and action as it rolled southwards. (Applause.) They were anxious that their object should be repeated and re-echoed from town to town until the Legislature of the country was compelled to take wise and salutary measures for the extension of the various branches of industry. (Hear, hear.) India, because of its important connection with nearly every centre of industry, had been chosen as the subject to be discussed, and in the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji they had obtained a gentleman than whom there could be no abler exponent of India's wants and resources. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on rising to address the meeting, was cordially received. He was exceedingly grateful that he had obtained an opportunity of addressing that splendid meeting. (Hear, hear.) He came there upon a common platform not upon any English party platform. India did not appeal to any particular party, but to the whole nation. (Hear, hear.) Conservatives and Liberals had both done India good. The first charter of 1833, in which the Indian policy was laid down, was given at the hands of the Liberals, and a far greater charter, the great Proclamation of 1858, to which Indians clung, and upon which they would always depend, was given at the hands of the Conservatives. (Hear, hear.) He had been an East Indian merchant and a commission agent in England for above a quarter of a century, and he had also been, to a certain extent, acquainted with the native states in the capacity of Prime Minister of one of the most important states for about a year. He had paid some attention to Indian politics, and he hoped he would deserve some kindly attention from an audience like the one before him. (Hear, hear.) His object would be to point out to them why it was that India was not able to become a good customer of England. British rule in India had done an immense deal of good to the country ; it was heartily appreciated, and the natives would be grateful for ever for that rule, which had given them a new political, social, and intellectual life ; had, in fact, made the "dry bones live again." (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances whatever evils of omission and commission had obtained in the past the inhabitants of India were satisfied of the inherent love of justice and fair play in the British people to which they would appeal over and over again until they gained their object, which was, in fact, the object of the British people as well. (Hear, hear.) He thanked God that England, above all others, had been the one country which had not, since the fusion of the Normans and the English, been subjected to foreign domination. Owing to this, however, it was very difficult for him to make a British audience feel the evils arising from foreign domination. (Hear, hear.) The one element of foreign rule disturbed the whole economic condition of India. The speaker proceeded to make a comparison between the commerce of India and that of England. British exports had amounted to something like 307 millions in merchandise and treasure altogether, taking the average of the past ten years. The imports in return were something like 407 millions, leaving a balance in favour of this country of more than 100 millions. Of this excess some 20 millions came from India, without our having to give that country a farthing's worth of produce. Deducting this 20 millions, and leaving about 80 millions as the profit on imports and mercantile and monetary transactions, such as loans to other countries and the interest from them, there was something like 25 per cent. excess of imports over exports. That was to say, for every hundred pounds of produce sent out from this country we received back something like £125. India exported, on the average of the same ten years, about 82 millions worth of goods. According to the scale under which we received our imports that country ought to receive some 20 millions more, but it actually received in imports in return for exports only 64 millions, or nearly 20 per cent. less. India, for every hundred pounds she sent out, received back in merchandise or treasure only about 80 pounds. He asked his audience whether any man of business would be able to keep out of the bankruptcy court long if he sent out a hundred pounds worth of produce and got back only about eighty pounds in return. (Applause.) Whereas the income or production of England was £41, that of France £25, Germany £18, Austria £16, and even Russia £9 9s. per head per annum. British India produced only £2. The administration of the country was carried on by Englishmen, but the result was that whereas England was capable of producing £41, or, taking the United Kingdom, £35 per head per annum, India, under the same kind of administration, the same laws, and the same security of property, produced only £2 per head. Englishmen drank away £3 to £4 per head every year, but India could not produce even £2 per head. The income of the people of the United States was £26 per head, and that of the inhabitants of Australia as high as £43. Englishmen paid as revenue 50s. per head per annum; the people of India paid only about five or six shillings. But the Englishman contributed out of an income of £41, while the five or six shillings paid by the Hindoo was paid out of an income of £2. The latter in proportion paid twice as much revenue as the Englishman, with double pressure and less ability. The speaker next dealt with the subject of English investments in India, pointing out that whereas there was invested in the United States something like 1,800 millions (of which the larger proportion was our own capital !) in India only 180 millions was invested. Since 1851 to the present day this country had drawn from India something more than 500 or 600 millions worth of produce, without returning anything in the shape of produce or treasure. India had also during that period paid nearly as much in interest. He contended that if the Indian people were able to be as prosperous as they ought to be under British administration, and were able to buy only £2 worth of our produce, we should have to export 500 millions worth per annum. Manufacturers and working men alike had a great interest in that question. They must ask the reason why, under their own administration, their Indian fellow-subjects who were sufficiently numerous in themselves to cause any amount of industry, were not able to give them that trade which they were entitled to. (Applause.) Great Britain was receiving as a kind of political tribute from the people of India some twenty millions or so, with all their impoverishment. If the people of India could buy British produce in the way he had described, we should receive great benefit by the addition to our industry. We should have the world to ourselves, and would not be able to produce as much as we required. The speaker made a reference to the circumstance that the native states were in a more flourishing condition than our own territory. A large proportion of British produce went to the native states and the remainder to British India. Coming nearer home, hardware, cutlery, and plate were sent abroad to the amount of 3½ millions every year. How much of this went to the 200 million inhabitants of India ? Including the amount required for Europeans and the inhabitants of the native states, we sent only two farthings and a half per head per annum, whereas 7s. per head was sent to Australia and 5s. to South Africa. If only a shilling's worth per head per annum was forwarded to India four times as much would be sent to that country alone as was forwarded to the whole world. (Applause.) Was not this enough to make them all ask the questions and find out the causes why England should be deprived of this great market, and why the people were helpless and could not take a shilling's worth of England's cutlery, plate, and hardware per head in a twelve month ? (Hear, hear.) The statement was very often made that India only took shoddy goods, and did not appreciate good manufactures. Why India was unable to buy cheap goods, let alone well made ones—leaving cheap and better things the natives were hardly able to buy anything at all. Why should this be so ? (Hear.) Every intelligent Englishman acquainted with the subject since 1803 had recorded the cause. Sir John Shore gave the whole problem in the words :—"Whatever allowance we may make for the increased industry of the subject of the State owing to the enhanced demand for the produce of it, there is reason to conclude that the benefits are more than counter-balanced by the evils inseparable from the system of a remote foreign dominion." Here was the whole cause fairly within their grasp. He did not mean that British rule could not be made a blessing even though it was a foreign rule, but under the system the existing impoverishment of the people came on. Lord Macaulay gave them both the cause and the remedy at once in words spoken so far back as 1833, when he said it would be far better that a nation should be well governed though independent of us, than badly managed and governed by us. (Hear, hear.) In 1835, Mr. Montgomery Martin, after an examination of records containing the result of a survey over two important provinces, between the years 1807 and 1816 came to the conclusion that two facts were peculiarly striking—first, the richness of the country, and secondly the poverty of its inhabitants. That was caused in his (the speaker's opinion) by the annual drain of £3,000,000, which he alluded to and which, with interest, in 30 years amounted to an aggregate of £723,000,000 sterling. Such a constantly accumulating drain even England, with all her resources, could not stand. The revenue of India was some £65,000,000, and out of that salaries had to be paid to English officials, who, deprived in their savings and pensions and living the inhabitants of the country of that which they would otherwise enjoy. No nation on the face of the earth could stand such a drain, and it was a difficulty which he would like to make the audience feel. They in India admitted the beneficence of England's rule, but an excessive value could be paid even for pure gold. The time had come when this system must be changed, and one established which would the assimilate itself more with native interests and ideas. (Hear, hear.) If this were done, the native army would be grateful and unceasingly loyal, and in connection with this he would remind the audience that there were only 60,000 British soldiers in India. The evil of this drain must be minimised. There was no royal road to prosperity ; they could not get blood out of a stone. If the people had nothing to buy goods with England could not have trade. (Hear, hear.) The remedy which he had suggested was not a magical remedy, but a common-sense one, suggested by the experience of successive English Administrations and officials. He had not said a single word that was original, but merely reproduced the opinions of some official or person on high position. If that was the case it was for the manufacturer and the working man to ask the reason why this reform should not be made, and why India should not derive that benefit from its connection with England to which it was entitled. (Hear, hear.) They might ask which was the best mode of operation. Did he propose to turn out those collectors and judges and those Europeans all at once and put natives in their places ? No ; whatever had been the evil, he was not so foolish as to say that this change could be made in a day. It must be made by natural growth, by natural transition from European hands to native hands. That natural transition was the fulfilment of pledges given over and over again by this country. A pledge of this sort was contained in the Proclamation of 1858, closely following on the Mutiny, when England had triumphed, and when, if so disposed, she could have imposed harsh conditions. One of the sentences of this charter of 1858 read as follows :—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territory by the same obligations of duty which bind us to allow other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." The whole remedy was in fulfilling faithfully and conscientiously the pledge given in 1858, and they might ask how ? After the Proclamation of 1858, Sir Charles Wood appointed a committee, which, after investigation, said that the fairest and proper way of fulfilling that pledge was not to ask Indians to come to this country to be educated and pass public examinations, because of the great dangers which beset them, but that simultaneous examinations might be held in India, and that Indian youths might be put on exactly the same footing as English youths. All that they wanted was fair play—no concessions or favours (Hear, hear.) Let them be examined in their own country as English youths were examined in theirs. If they were able to show themselves competent to undertake duties, now undertaken by Englishmen, they would get the offices ; if they did not they would not get them. (Hear, hear.) As a last quotation he mentioned the words of Lord Dufferin, the late Viceroy—(applause)—who stated that in his councils he was surrounded by native gentlemen of great attainments, from whose hearty and loyal co-operation he hoped to derive the greatest benefit. He could not conclude better than in the words of the Proclamation that he had quoted before :—"In prosperity will be our strength, in contentment our security, and in gratitude our best reward, and may the God of Power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our works for the good of our people." (Applause.) If England would carry out conscientiously and faithfully the great pledge she took before God and man she would bless herself and India as well. (Applause.)

At this point of the proceedings the Mayor vacated the chair, his place being taken by Ald. W. H. Brittain.

Mr. F. P. Rawson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and in doing so remarked that the habits of the people of India were responsible for the fact that they did not want so much of our products as they would do if their customs were similar to those of Europeans.

The resolution was carried, the Chairman, in putting it, making a happy allusion to the question of Imperial Federation. He was exceedingly glad to be present at any attempt to bring the dependencies as well as the colonies nearer to each other. (Applause.)

Mr. Naoroji, in acknowledging the compliment, said the opportunity which had been afforded him of addressing a Sheffield audience had been most highly valued by him. He knew that in coming to Sheffield he was coming to a proper place for making himself understood. The question was such a complicated one that for an audience not mixed up with commerce it was a most difficult one, and they were inclined to think that such as he were only hankering after the loaves and fishes. He assured them that the simple fact of India's poverty was the only thing that induced him to make any sacrifices so far as opportunities allowed him. (Applause.) If the audience did not agree with all he had said they would at least think about the question, and he asked them to think over his statements and then ask themselves what should be done. With regard to what had been said about the habits of the people, he remarked that habits could not be quickly changed, but unless they gave the people the opportunity of changing they could not be changed. (Applause.) He assured them that the well-to-do classes were vieing with Englishman in the use of their articles—indeed, they were in Bombay out-Heroding Herod. (Laughter.) If the people became prosperous they would soon learn to have their wares. They might send things to India which would be appreciated, but every man would be glad to have a good knife. If they kept the people poor they must not blame them. (Applause.) He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had occupied the chair. (Applause.)

SOME INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

THE natives of India, writes *Temple Bar* in an article under the above heading, have many curious beliefs and superstitions, some of which are essentially Oriental in their nature, others common to many nations and shared by ourselves only a few centuries ago. One day an English magistrate was paying a visit to a Hindu gentleman who was an old friend of his, in the course of which he happened to yawn ; to his astonishment up jumped the Rajah as if galvanised, and began furiously snapping his fingers in startling proximity to his face. Observing his visitor's look of unfeigned surprise he explained that this was done to scare away the devils who might have otherwise seized the opportunity to jump down his throat. How strange it seems to us, this practical belief in devils, and fear of them, combined with so insultingly low an idea of their intelligence and power ! I once heard, however, an odd instance of the same fear and yet contempt for unseen powers shown by an English lady in the beginning of this century—a Bishop's wife, too !—who was afraid of ghosts, and if left alone in the house would whistle as she walked through the passages at night in order that *the ghosts might take her for a man*. The Scriptural belief in possession by a devil is held to this day by the natives of India, and very recently a case came before an English magistrate in Bengal in which a Brahmin was charged with having caused the death of a lad by his attempts to exorcise an evil spirit. The boy had been made to lie on his back, in the presence of his parents and other sympathising relatives, while the priest danced on his chest, calling on the name of his god, "O Baal, hear !" But whether the god was sleeping, or whether the devil in departing took with him the boy's own spirit, cannot be known. The boy died, and the civil surgeon, knowing nothing of the nature of exorcism, reported that he had died from injuries caused by the priest. Like the Russians at the present day, the Hindus think it brings a person ill-luck to be openly admired or praised, and if you should praise, or even look too admiringly at a child, the mother will hastily withdraw it from notice, and either beat it or say something disparaging of it in order to counteract your ill-omened admiration and avert the jealousy of the gods.

The belief in some form of ordeal for proving the guilt or innocence of an accused person is another of the traditions of the past which we Westerns have outgrown and cast aside, but which still forms part of the practical belief of the people in India. Of this I remember an instance occurring within my own experience, on the ocasion of a robbery having been committed in my house, when the police summoned the whole of my servants to the police station in order that each one might separately and solemnly be put to the test. It was a droll sight to see the procession setting forth on this mission, headed by the magnificent khansama and the imperious bearer, and tailing off through minor dignitaries down to the indifferently clothed coolies who brought up the rear. The ordeal is conducted by a Mahomedan priest, who mutters certain mysterious invocations over the Koran, which is then pronounced to have the power of pointing out the guilty person by opening miraculously at a condemnatory passage when touched by him. A factor in this experiment, doubtless much, even if unconsciously relied upon for bringing it to a successful issue, is the power of superstitious fear over the conscience of the guilty person. To most natures the idea of being discovered in this supernatural and awful manner is so terrible that the culprit rather than risk it will make voluntary confession, and so deprecate the heavier anger of the gods reserved for those who defy them. On this occasion the Koran unhesitatingly pointed out one of the servants as the thief. Whether he was innocent, as he maintained, or merely unimpressionable and hard of heart as we had much reason for believing, I cannot say—but confess he would not, and living as we do in the nineteenth century, he could not be imprisoned on the sole testimony, however conclusive, of the Koran, nor, owing to the modern prejudice there exists against applying torture, could he be made to confess. The conditions which made trial by ordeal so generally successful in the Ages of Faith are altogether wanting in the present sceptical and scrupulous generation.

The reproach of scepticism cannot, however, be applied to the Hindustanees. Their powers of belief are child-like. I was once taken to see a miraculous spring that had suddenly appeared in a dry and barren spot, and was bringing in much wealth to the fakir who had appointed himself its guardian. It was very small—scarcely to be discerned until pointed out—and I of little faith even thought in secret that it could be produced by the holy man's pouring in water every night. But small as was the hole he sucked thereout no small advantage, for the people's faith is large, and crowds of pious persons made pilgrimages to the divinely favoured spot. Curious instances might be collected from the records of Indian law courts illustrative of the old-worlds beliefs of the people, which are brought at times into such strange collision with the legal forms of procedure established by our modern lawyers. A man was once being tried for murder when he put forward a plea such as could only have occurred to an Oriental and to a believer in the transmigration of souls. He did not deny having killed the man—on the contrary he described in detail the particulars of the murder—but he stated in justification that his victim and he had been acquainted in a previous state of existence, when the now murdered man had murdered him, in proof of which he showed a great scam across his side which had been the sword-cut that had ended his previous existence. He further said that when he heard he was again to be sent into this world he entreated his master to excuse him from coming, as he had a presentiment that he should meet his murderer and that harm would come of it. All this he stated in perfect earnestness and simplicity, and with evident conviction of its truth and force—a conviction shared by a large number of those in court.

Trial by jury is attended with peculiar difficulties in India, an instance of which I remember as having occurred. In that case also a man was on his trial for the murder of another. He had been caught red-handed and there was no possible room for doubt in the matter. The murdered man had succumbed almost immediately to his wound, living only long enough, after being discovered, to ask for some water to drink. Some surprise was felt at the time taken by the jury in considering their verdict, but when at length they returned and recorded it the astonishment of all in court was unbounded when it proved to be one of *Not Guilty*. So extraordinary a verdict could not pass unchallenged, and the judge inquired by what process of reasoning they had arrived at their decision : if the accused had not murdered the man, who had ?

"Your Lordship, we are of opinion that the injuries were not the cause of the man's death. It has been proved that he drank water shortly before his death, and we are of opinion that it was drinking the water that killed him. The explanation of this remarkable verdict—the more remarkable when it is remembered that the men who brought it in never drank anything but water themselves—was that on the jury was a high-caste Brahmin, to whom the very idea of being party to taking away a man's life was so abhorrent that no earthly persuasion could have induced him to agree to a verdict that would have hung the prisoner—and the earnestness of his horror had exercised an influence over the rest of the jury so powerful as to make them return the verdict which so staggered the court.

In India alone can be seen the strange spectacle of such different phases of civilisation—the civilisation of Queen Vashti and the civilisation of Queen Victoria—meeting and existing side by side. In most countries the present condition of the people and of their form of government is the slow outcome of centuries of growth, and the flower and the fruit cannot be seen at one and the same time—the child has not been expected to possess at a bound the experience of a man. But in India the fussy European civilisation of the nineteenth century, with its complicated and artificial system of juries and council, legal precedents and legal evidence, and its latest theoretic crazes on every matter under the sun, is brought into direct contact with a people who know nothing of theories, and whose habits and beliefs are little, if in any degree, changed from what they were in the days of Daniel. It is surley small wonder that the contrasts resulting from so unnatural a state of things should be often as pathetic as they are strange.

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THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DAY.

IMMEDIATELY preceding the parade and canter of the City and Suburban candidates a heavy storm of rain was seen in the distance, but only the fringe of it visited the Downs, and the whole of the circumstances attending the decision of the great race were got through in sunshine. Before making any comments on the City and Suburban, however, it is necessary to state that the programme commenced with the Tadworth Handicap, for which Maxim, the top weight was made a very warm favourite, and fully justified the confidence reposed in him by winning

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE adoption of small-bore rifles by most European countries—Switzerland now employing 7·5 and millimetres (25 mm. being very nearly an inch), France 8, Belgium 7·6, instead of the hitherto universally used 11 mm.—leads to the consideration of what the effect on the human body will be of the increased penetration of these bullets, which can pass through iron plates of 12 mm. (nearly half an inch), and deal planks of 1·1 metre (about a yard) in thickness—a penetration five or six times as great as that of the projectiles hitherto employed in the German Army. Professor Paul Burns, the well-known surgeon of Tubingen, has published a work which attempts to give an experimentally scientific answer to this important question. His experiments were made with the Belgian Mauser Rifle, and the conclusions he has come to must be considered in all respects satisfactory from a humane point of view. He asserts that the hydraulic pressure in the wound is much diminished, partly on account of the smaller diameter of the bullet, and partly on account of the spring action of the thin steel-coating which surrounds the soft lead core of the new projectile, so that the extensive tearing of the soft tissues of the body, such as the old lead bullets used to cause—and which often gave rise to the erroneous idea that explosive bullets were employed—will not occur. The new projectile which at, 100 metres, passes through four or five limbs and smashes up three thigh bones placed one behind the other, makes a smooth cylindrical opening, of less diameter than itself, through flesh. The wound made where the bullet enters is generally of less diameter than itself; the exit is a slit or a star-shaped opening with torn edges, about 6 to 8 mm. wide. At longer ranges, 400 to 1,500 yards, the bones are not shattered, but bored through in a clean hole or channel. Hence, according to Dr. Bruns, the chances of healing bullet-wounds will, notwithstanding the much greater efficiency of the new rifle, be much more favourable than in the case of the larger bores. So it would appear that in all cases progress in the art of war leads to the diminution of human suffering!

In the German army, writes the *Broad Arrow*, any one who aspires to become an officer enters as a volunteer, but his entry is dependent on the personal will of the captain to whose company he will be attached. Afterwards, when he has gone satisfactorily through many tests of professional efficiency, the officers of the regiment, whether present or absent, have to say individually whether they will accept him in the regiment. If they are unanimous in his favour, he will become one of them in his turn. If not unanimous, each member of the minority has to give his reasons, and it rests with the corps commander to decide the fate of the candidate. A candidate once blackballed cannot hope for entry into the army, and he returns to civil life a man with a black mark against his name. From the foregoing remarks it will be evident that at the present moment the future of the German army lies with the regimental officers. The sumptuary regulations contained in the Imperial rescript are of comparatively secondary importance; the real question before the regimental officers is, shall we give up for the good of the Fatherland some of our pleasant social prejudices; and shall we, as our Emperor himself is doing, have in our eye the needs and necessities of our Fatherland only? The German regimental officers will, we trust, show themselves as true, as loyal, as self-denying in time of peace as they invariably have done in war, and retaining the right of free choice of their comrades, answer this momentous question in the affirmative.

Lord Randolph Churchill's memorandum of dissent from the proposals of the Commission on the Civil and Military Administration of the War Office has given much satisfaction to the army, says a service paper, by exposing the inherent weakness of the dual system of misgovernment which has been carried on for so many years under so many enterprising Secretaries of State for War, with such disastrous results, in consequence of their ignorance of all professional matters and questions. The memorandum also clearly shows what a difficult part H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has had to play with all those enterprising politicians whose tenure of office is so short that they have had but little time to make Parliamentary *coups* as army administrators, and in which they have all so signally failed. The Duke of Cambridge seems, after all, to be the one man who has come through these thirty years of "military reforms" with credit and *eclat*, and saved the army from the hands of the political reformers, backed by a certain class of War Office clerkdom, ready to advise and jump with the civil War Minister of the hour. Thanks to Lord Randolph Churchill, daylight has been let in, at least behind the scenes, and the audience can see the actors and the play.

On January 15, 1815, writes *Truth*, her Majesty's ship Endymion captured the American frigate President and shortly after went to Bermuda, where the inhabitants presented the captain with a piece of plate, and the officers with a goblet, which latter gift was "to be considered as attached to that or any other ship which might bear the gallant name of Endymion." Now, at this very time, a new Endymion is being built for our navy, and in the interest of the officers who will probably be ere long appointed to her, the pertinent question is being asked, "Where is that goblet now?" and in the interest of naval *esprit de corps* the question is one which should most certainly be answered.

The mishap which detained the battle-ship Anson in Vigo Bay is at once comic and instructive. One of her torpedoes, it appears, instead of following its proper course, dived down to the bottom of the harbour and remained sticking in the mud. A torpedo, loose in a harbour, is a perturbing thing, and the vagaries of this particular torpedo of the Anson's cast a doubt upon the utility of these the latest development of naval warfare. As an officer with the squadron says it is a question daily debated among experienced naval officers whether the popular belief as to the destructive efficacy of these weapons is well founded. The Russians did good work in the Danube with their little Thorneycroft and Yarrow torpedo-boats, with the torpedo on a pole at the bows. That is, so to speak, the hand-to-hand system of torpedo fighting; but the fish torpedo is a missile, and as it would seem by the incident in Vigo Bay—only one of many similar occurrences—it is a missile not always to be trusted. No doubt the admiralty is keeping an eye upon the matter, and taking good care that our torpedoes are at least not more untrustworthy than those of other nations.

Lieutenant Graydon, late of the United States navy, and the inventor of a dynamite gun bearing his name, is very sore at some comments which have appeared upon his invention in the columns of the *New York Times*, and which he attributes to a rival inventor. Lieutenant Graydon originated his gun for the purpose of showing Zalinski that he could invent a superior pneumatic gun. He is now engaged in building one which will fire dynamite and not gun-cotton, and which, he maintains, will out-range and beat the Zalinski gun in every particular.

Cavalry officers, says the *United Service Gazette*, are amused at the way in which it is taken for granted in certain quarters that there would be a difficulty in maintaining their numbers should the foreshadowed change in their uniform, by which it would become more workmanlike and less attractive to the eye, be carried out. The few, if any, who would resign for such a reason would be of a class that could well be spared out of the service; while men who, thinking of joining, would attach a paramount importance to the splendour of the uniform are not wanted in our cavalry or other regiments.

Messrs. Yarrow are building two steel shallow-draught steamers for the Admiralty to serve as gunboats for the navigation of the Zambesi and Shire. These boats are of the stern-wheel type, 90 ft. in length by 16 ft. beam, and having a draught of from 18in. to 2 ft., and are of about the same tonnage as the passenger steamers plying between London Bridge and Chelsea. They will be shipped in pieces and put together at their destination. The most remarkable feature of Messrs. Yarrow's contract is that they they have undertaken to put them together at the mouth of the river, and have them ready for steaming within 24 hours after arrival without going ashore or having any recourse to the land on either side of the river. At the same works there are being built side by side with the English boats six boats for the Portuguese Government, also for service in the same district. These were contracted for immediately after the recent expedition up the Zambesi in three steamers also built by Messrs. Yarrow, of which Major Serpa Pinto was in command. The Portuguese will therefore before long have a small fleet, consisting of nine gunboats, on the Zambesi.

Our scientific contemporary *La Nature* gives an account of an alarm-girdle for men-of-war or harbours to protect them from the sudden attack of torpedo-boats by night. The girdle is made of wire, with floats, and is supported by buoys at intervals all round the vessel. When the enemy breaks through the line a night-light flares up and indicates the spot.

Eight field-guns which the Emperor William has bought for Major Wissmann are to be shipped for Africa on the first opportunity. His Majesty has informed Major Wissmann by telegraph to this effect.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsuels and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Gouty Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
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THE ONLY FALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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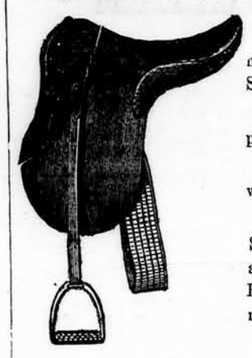

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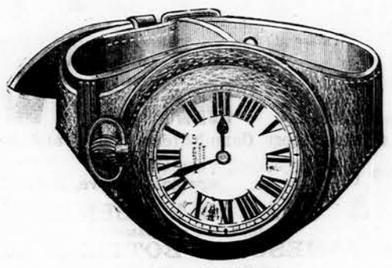

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